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BIRTHS.

On the 1st February, at Shanghai, the wife of B. G. TOURAS, of a son.

On the 6th February, at No. 9, Elgin Road, Shanghai, the wife of E. T. MARTINS, of a son.

On the 7th February, at 48, Chapoo Road, Shanghai, the wife of ACHILLES S. OLIVEIRA, of a daughter.

On the 7th February, at Yokohama, the wife of E. W. MAITLAND, of a daughter.

On the 7th February, at 214, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of E. W. MAITLAND, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th February, at Bangkok, FREDERICK DEAN, Engineer, Royal Siamese Navy, to JOSEPHINE MARGARET KEMP, of Bangkok.

On the 8th February, at the 'cathedra', Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, B.A., ALEXANDER M. SOMMERSVILLE to KATIE LILIAN HAMBLIN.

On the 10th February, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, GEORGE EDWIN JAMES ROSE, of Wuhu, to BEATRICE MALEHAM, of Cumberland, England.

On the 13th February, at St. Peter's Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. H. France, assisted by the Rev. H. Wright, GEORGE STANLEY WEBB, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., to JANE ACKERS, Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On the 7th February, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ISABELLA ALICE, the wife of WILLIAM D. HILLS, aged 23 years.

On the 8th February, at Kiukiang, THOMAS FRANCIS HUGHES, Commissioner of Imperial Maritime Customs.

On the 9th February, at 12, Miller Road, Shanghai, ALFRED, second son of GERHARDINE and the late Capt. F. KEFFEL, aged 13 years.

On the 12th February, at the Shanghai General Hospital, RAPHAEL SIDKA RAPHAEL, aged 59 years.

On the 14th February, at Kowloon Dock, the youngest daughter of D. and M. BALDWIN.

By telegram from Bombay, at 7.30 a.m., 14th February.—MRS. ARDESHIR COWASJEE CAMA BAIKAI, aged 26 years, the only beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. BYRAMJEE.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The English mail of the 17th January arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, on the 16th February (30 days); the German mail of the 21st January arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Kiautschou*, on the 19th February (29 days); the American mail of the 21st January arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 20th February (30 days); and the Canadian mail of the 27th January arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 20th February (24 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Orders have been issued directing that H.M.S. *Amphitrite*, which is of 11,000 tons displacement, is to be commissioned at Chatham Dockyard this spring for service on the China Station. The *Amphitrite* on her return to Chatham, will be manned by a new crew and despatched to Hongkong for permanent service on the China Station.

In the Reichstag, Baron von Richthofen German Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that a German battalion would still be required at Shanghai owing to the importance of this point *d'oppui* to Germany in the absence of a nearer base. The speaker added that the Government, while preserving Germany's position there, would, as far as possible, consider the financial resources of the Empire.

A Seoul telegram of February 11th says:—It is currently reported that the Russian Minister to Seoul is trying to bribe the high officials with large sums of money and intends to try and work in Min Keishok as Foreign Minister and Ye Yotai as Minister of Justice in order to carry out his object. The report is not credited however. It is generally understood that a pro-Russian Cabinet will not be formed after all.

On the 17th ult. a cable was sent from Labuan by the chief Europeans and Chinese engaged in business in the Colony to the Colonial Secretary, London, complaining of the new taxes, asserting that the taxes formerly existing were enough to provide for the administration of the island, protesting against Labuan being compelled to help to pay a dividend to the shareholders of the British North Borneo Co., and asking for redress. It is rumoured that a petition is in process of being drawn up on the same subject.

Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that the Japanese Government had replied to the British representations in reference to the Gilmour case, and that the responsible officials would be punished. If Mr. Gilmour wished for redress he was recommended by the Japanese to proceed against the officials by whose misconduct he had suffered. The British Government thought the proposal scarcely met the justice of the case and had asked Japan to reconsider the matter, and if possible indemnify Mr. Gilmour his costs in the case.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg is dead.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Captain E. G. Robinson, to the *Tamar*, as commodore, second class, and naval officer in charge at Hongkong, to date Feb. 10.

The Chinese Envoy to England to attend the coronation of King Edward has been appointed. He is the eldest son of Prince Ching, twenty-five years of age, who will succeed to his father's rank of a prince. He is of the same generation, says the Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, as the Emperor, Prince Tuan, and Prince Ch'un. He began the study of English a few years ago, at the time the Emperor received lessons. He is like his father in being a mild, inoffensive person, but is probably as strong as any in the present nobility.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 9th inst.:—The Russian Minister at Peking, M. Lessar, has acceded to the amendments proposed by Prince Ching, and in place of the demands previously made, he has demanded of the Chinese Government that the Russo-Chinese Bank shall have the sole privilege of mining in any part of Manchuria. This demand was met with strong representations from other Powers to the Chinese Government, and vigorous and decided opposition, on which the Russian Minister ostensibly withdrew this demand, and is now urging the Russo-Chinese Bank to negotiate for itself for this privilege with the Chinese Government, so that the Russian Government may thus evade the objections of the other Powers.

A *Shanghai Times* despatch says:—The opposition to the reduction of the Tientsin garrison comes from the German commander, Major-General von Rohrscheidt. The commanders of other nationalities are now willing to accede to the pressing requests of the Chinese authorities, to withdraw a considerable part of the troops from Tientsin, and leave only a nominal force, but the German general declines to do so on any consideration. This being so, there is no prospect at present of the foreign provisional government of the native city prefecture being abolished. The British railway administration will also remain as it is at present, which is considered here to be a matter for congratulation, as the Royal Engineers have done the work in a most excellent manner, giving general satisfaction to all concerned.

A Seoul telegram to the *Mainichi*, dated February 6th, says:—The action of the Russian Minister to Seoul regarding the lease of a port in South Corea, Shuko, near Masampo, was the name given in a previous telegram] is understood to have been taken upon his own responsibility and without any instruction from S. Petersburg. The Russian Minister recently told three or four high officials here that Corea seems bent upon deciding various affairs in accordance with the advice of Japan, and that that policy will inevitably cause trouble and endanger the integrity of the Empire sooner or later. A port for the Russian navy is necessary in South Corea for the protection of Corea and accordingly a demand was made for a port near Masampo. Only a few officials in the Corean Government favour the Russian proposal. It is reported that His Majesty is determined to reject the Russian demand. The Russian move will prove futile.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(*Daily Press*, 15th February.)

Some further details of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the signature of which we announced yesterday, are brought to us by the REUTER's telegrams which are published in to-day's issue. In the first place the agreement was made for a period of five years, terminable at one year's notice. In the preamble the two Powers declare that their sole desire is to maintain the present position and general peace. The special interests of Great Britain and Japan are stated to be the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China and Corea and the securing of equal opportunities for all nations. The agreement itself, which has six articles, is summarised by REUTER, and from this summary it appears that the alliance is not exactly an offensive and defensive one. The contracting parties bind themselves to maintain strict neutrality even should either become involved in war with another Power, but should either be attacked by more than one Power the other will assist it. To take an imaginary case, therefore, should Japan come to blows with Russia alone, Great Britain will apparently observe strict neutrality; but, should France, for instance, in any way aid Russia, it would be incumbent on Great Britain to join forces with Japan. No separate arrangements are to be made by either nation with a third prejudicial to the agreement, and where the interests of the agreement are in jeopardy the British and Japanese Governments are to communicate with each other frankly and fully.

The reception which has been accorded to the treaty by the Continental newspapers—to what countries on the Continent these belong is not specified—is gratifying. We have yet to learn what has been the effect produced in Russia by the announcement of the convention, for the opinions quoted by REUTER do not of course emanate from Russia. The European Press looks on the agreement as directed at Russia aggression (for no other Power at present threatens the *status quo*), but nevertheless sees a simplification of the situation. The readjustment of the balance—that is by the correction of the preponderating weight of Russian influence—is looked on as favourable to peace, while Britain's position is admittedly strengthened enormously. It is confidently expected that in the United States of America the agreement will command sympathy. This anticipation of our neighbours in Europe may be looked upon as safe. The States are one of the nations which stand to gain by the vigorous policy of the commercial, as opposed to the "land-grabbing," Powers in the Far East, and a benevolent attitude toward the new Anglo-Japanese move is dictated by policy. What will be awaited with the greatest interest now is the comments in Russia on the agreement. Russia's recent policy toward Japan has been, as the Tokyo correspondent of the *Times* styled it the other day, of an "emphatically conciliatory character." The flattering reception accorded to Marquis Ito during his visit to S. Petersburg was but one token of this. On all sides the overtures of Russia to the Japanese have been visible, and the Russian Press made the most of the advantages offered by Russian friendship to the Islanders. The impression produced in Japan by this change of policy was summed up justly by the correspondent whom we have just mentioned. "As for the attitude of the Japanese towards these overtures,"

he says, "it seems to be one of reflection rather than of welcome. There are no signs of a change of opinion about Russia. She is still believed, as she has always been believed, to be incapable of controlling her own aggressive impulses. Any halt that the peace party may effect in her advance can only be temporary. At all events, nothing is less likely than that Japan should conclude with Russia any agreement from which England was excluded. That is cardinal." We see now that the improbable has not come to pass, but on the contrary Japan has concluded with Britain an agreement from which Russia is excluded and which is universally regarded as being aimed at Russia. But we may point out that if Russia were to act up to her professions the agreement would affect her no more than any other Power. She has professed to be ready to restore Manchuria to its rightful owner as soon as her interests in the province are guaranteed by the establishment of peace. She has professed that she wishes nothing more than the integrity of Corea. But her actions have at no time been consistent with these professions, and it is against this double-faced policy (which unfortunately can only be regarded as traditional with the Muscovite) that the Anglo-Japanese agreement is to be looked at as a protest.

(*Daily Press*, 18th February.)

Since we wrote on Saturday concerning the new Anglo-Japanese agreement, there have been received in the Colony a number of telegrams through REUTER's Agency, giving a summary of the opinions of the world in general on this most important convention. The main feature has been the immediate acquiescence of the various nations. So far not a word of protest has been heard. No matter whether the countries to which the critics belong have been previously friendly to Great Britain or not, the attitude taken up toward the treaty has been marked by an absence of jealousy or dissatisfaction. In Germany, a land where at the present moment Great Britain is by no means in favour—to express the situation in no more explicit terms—there has been a remarkable absence of *animus*. As for Russia, we are told that in official quarters the prevailing sentiment is "equanimity, and even satisfaction." Hence we may expect to learn that the Russian Press will refrain from inimical comment. French opinion we have yet to learn. In the United States, as was confidently anticipated, "benevolent sympathy" is the general attitude. On all hands the agreement is regarded as tending towards the peace of the Far East. In view of the recent outburst of feeling against the British nation, it might be thought that so grave a step on our part as an agreement which only just stops short of being an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan would arouse unfriendly remarks. But the fact of the matter no doubt is that the trend of events in this part of the world has for some time been in the direction of a closer union between two countries whose interests are so much in common as are those of Britain and Japan. It is a welcome feature, too, that the agreement was communicated to the Washington Government before its publication. By this we are assured of a common understanding between three of the four great commercial Powers interested in Far Eastern trade, while the fourth, Germany, offers no objections. In fact the most unfavourable criticism which has yet reached us is from Australia, where, though the Federal Premier and the Press in

general look with favour on the agreement, the Sydney papers believe that it "menaces the future of a white Australia." We are not of course in a position to judge from as intimate a knowledge as our Sydney contemporaries as to the "Japanese Peril" in Australia, and we are therefore naturally inclined to regard the cry of a "white Australia" as somewhat of the nature of a fetish. Presumably the Sydney Press considers that the agreement between Britain and Japan cuts at the root of an anti-Japanese exclusion act. This view is supported by the action of the Canadian Government in advising the Government of British Columbia that the clauses in recent bills excluding Japanese will require amendment. The question of anti-Japanese legislation in the British Colonies is too large to discuss here, but, in view of the restriction placed in Japan itself on emigration, it is difficult for us to believe that the menace to white labour in Canada and Australia is so serious as certain speakers and writers in those Colonies would have us believe. In any case the opinion of the Empire in general on the new agreement is so widely favourable that we cannot believe that those parts of the Empire which profess especially to dread the Japanese immigrant will not abate their prejudices to the fullest possible extent for the public good. The loyalty of the Colonies has been so splendidly demonstrated of late that we have every confidence that they will all put Imperial interests before their own particular advantage.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

(*Daily Press*, 20th February.)

Though there is absolutely nothing to connect the two, the point of greatest intensity of the political world has leaped over a continent, and the change has been coincident with the shift from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. In other words, the world, which but a few years ago seldom thought of the Pacific but as a mere geographical abstraction, now finds its main interests centred in the lands which bound, east and west, that mighty ocean. The change had been long predicted by those who had watched the process of evolution in the Far East, who foresaw that the great problem of the twentieth century would be the settlement of China and the problems of political funambulism thence arising; but no one probably suspected that the termination of the very first year of the new cycle would be marked by one of the crucial events which have for ever scored the face of future history. Curiously enough the commencements of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and now the twentieth, centuries have been marked by treaties which have deeply affected the current of affairs. After long negotiations, in 1713, the Peace of Utrecht closed the long struggle for supremacy of the previous century. In 1814, after the previous pact of Amiens in 1802 had proved insufficient, met the Congress of Vienna, whose deliberations really controlled for the entirety of the nineteenth century the affairs of the civilised world. And now closing the very first year of the twentieth, we find an alliance, practically offensive and defensive, entered into between England and Japan to keep in hand the progress of events on the Pacific seaboard of Asia. Most probably, as in the abortive peace of Amiens, the present compact will prove but a temporary stop-gap, but none the less it indicates an important stage in the settlement of Eastern affairs, and as such will leave a mark on the history of the future no less important than that of the Treaty of

Utrecht, which after the lapse of two hundred years is still felt as a living power.

Long and carefully Russia has been preparing for the realisation of her will-o'-the-wisp of Universal Dominion, a vision that haunted the waking hours of that greatest of the Greeks, the gifted ALEXANDER. Already in 1703, the Great Tsar, PETER, had laid the foundations of empire with those of his imperial city at S. Petersburg, and the heritage that PETER left has been religiously pursued by his descendants ever since. Had Russia founded her ends on the lines laid down by her great emperor, and sought her greatness in the extension of civilisation, and the increase of human happiness, she might have stood first in the affections of the human race, as well as in the superficial area of her possessions. Unfortunately she has betrayed her great trust, and lowered her aims to the level of those great devastators of humanity, whose ambition had no higher aim than the removal of the ancient landmarks of nations. Never assimilating the principles of the higher civilisation, and herself rotten at the core, she has sought to utilise the discontent of her people in affording a motive power to her ever-rolling wheel of conquest. For a century and a half the people with whom she came in contact were for the most part on as low, or lower, a scale as herself. When, however, she thought to extend her arms into the regions formerly rendered resplendent by the civilisations of the elder world, Europe woke up from her dreams of security to the new danger. With characteristic selfishness Germany, who was the most deeply interested from her position in holding in check these aspirations of her neighbour, preferred an ignoble ease, and left it to the western Powers to curb the increasing instincts of conquest. The struggle was a fierce one, but fortunately resulted in rolling back the progress of barbarism, and for half a century leaving Europe to follow out peacefully her projects of amelioration. But Russia changed merely the venue, not the object of her vaulting ambition, which was at bottom merely the old lust of conquest for its own sake. The old disease broke out afresh, but this time in the principalities of Khiva and Bokhara. Here Europe looked on almost approvingly, as Khiva had been the headquarters of the Asiatic trade in slaves, and it might fairly be anticipated that even under Russia things could be no worse, and that they might fairly be expected to be better. The raiding Turkomans were indeed out-ruled, and slaughter substituted for robbery, but the Khanates remain as closed to civilisation as in the days of CONNELLY and STODDARD, and it is doubtful if the populations of Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand and Knokand are in any better condition than they were before the advent of Russian arms. But ambition feeds on itself, and ever widens its circle as it advances, till like a bubble it bursts and vanishes; and Russia without waiting to assimilate its inglorious conquests still thirsted for more. The story of her acquisition of eastern Manchuria, now known as the Primorsk province, if an indication of the "smartness" of Russian diplomats in Eastern Asia, is only noteworthy as opening up a new field for the old ambition. Unfortunately European opinion was not yet awake to the capabilities of the territory thus acquired, and one of the richest countries on the face of the earth was permitted to fall into the hands of the least progressive of nations. Under other conditions Vladivostock would by this time have ranked

with the great cities of the American coasts; as it is, except as a station for half disciplined troops, its population and resources are beneath those of many a rural parish in England or the United States. Such a nation as Russia is formidable as long as she is advancing, but when once brought to a stand her innate weakness becomes conspicuous. Fortunately for the world, if Japan finds it difficult to try conclusions with Russia, Russia is in the ridiculous position of being unable to strike Japan; man for man, the Japanese with his perhaps exaggerated patriotism is more than a match for the Russian without a pretence of feeling of any sort; and Russia dare not utilise, except to coerce her own subjects, the enormous number of men she has under arms. France has long since ceased to be formidable as a fighting factor, so that for aggressive purposes, except against a nation like China, Russia has few terrors. The difficulty is not to beat Russia, but to get at her to beat, and if the recent agreement affords any opportunity of doing so, it will have removed one of the great elements of disorder. Germany of course will try to take advantage of the situation by pretending to back the party she considers momentarily weakest, but to carry out such a policy successfully requires the skill of a BISMARCK, and the present Imperial Chancellor is at best but a pinchbeck imitation of the statesman who conducted her with safety through the crisis of 1870.

GERMANY AT SHANGHAI AND TIENSIN.

(*Daily Press*, February 21st.)

The statement in the Reichstag of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs that "a German battalion would still be required at Shanghai owing to the importance of this point d'appui to Germany, in the absence of a nearer base," will hardly be received with gratification either in Shanghai or in other Far Eastern ports, except by the ultra-imperialists among the Germans themselves. The foreign troops were sent to Shanghai in 1900 ostensibly to defend the Settlements against the possibility of a Chinese attack. Judged now in cold blood from the actual facts, this possibility seems to have been always very slight, and Shanghai has no reason to be proud of its panic two years ago. Unfortunately for our Northern neighbour Nemesis has overtaken it in the shape of its apparently perpetual condemnation to the lot of an international garrison town—which, as has been only too obvious of late in China, is an unenviable fate. Germany has decided, according to Baron von RICHTHOVEN, that she must maintain a battalion of troops there. Naturally England, France, and Japan will be obliged to follow suit, unless they wish Germany to usurp a false position in Shanghai, to which nothing in the past has given her the slightest claim. Other Powers may possibly also find it incumbent on them to assert their importance by maintaining a battalion in the unfortunate port. The result will no doubt be a large increase in the difficulties of policing Shanghai. There has been at no time within recent years any reason for the presence of a large European or other foreign military force in Shanghai, and Germany's action in keeping a battalion there is to be deplored. It would be interesting to know how the point d'appui is to be utilised. Without the help of a powerful German squadron in Chinese waters it is impossible to conceive what end an isolated battalion in Shanghai can serve in event of international

troubles. Baron von RICHTHOVEN's remark that the German Government, while preserving the country's position in Shanghai, would consider as far as possible the financial resources of the Empire, is significant. The maintenance of an unnecessary garrison is not a wise step for a nation which has not money to throw away. The best thing for Shanghai would be for all the Powers to agree that such an expense is inadvisable and so withdraw their contingents.

(*Daily Press*, 22nd February.)

Following on the announcement, which we mentioned yesterday, of Germany's determination to maintain a battalion of her troops permanently at Shanghai, we now learn, on the authority of the Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Times*, that the opposition to the reduction of the international garrison at present stationed in Tientsin comes solely from the German military commander. The Chinese Government, as is well known, has for some weeks been pressing the Powers to withdraw a considerable portion, if not all, of their troops now in Tientsin and to hand back the administration of the native city into Chinese hands. The Powers have shown no anxiety to abolish the Provisional Government, which has undoubtedly done much for the betterment of Tientsin and promises still more in the future. It has been generally felt that a prolongation of the rule of the Provisional Government over the native city is likely to be to the advantage of natives and foreigners alike. But with regard to the international troops now in Tientsin the Powers in general have recognised that the number of men at present in garrison is excessive, and while it injures China's feelings serves no useful end for foreigners. Hence the request of China that a reduction in the garrison should be made seemed likely to meet with no objection. Now, however, we learn that the German Major-General in command at Tientsin has declined "on any consideration" to withdraw his men. Presuming the accuracy of the *Shanghai Times* correspondent's despatch, we must suppose that Major-General von ROHESCHEIDT has acted under instructions from home. In that case we can only see that the action of Germany in Tientsin is in keeping with her action in Shanghai. In neither case does there appear the slightest reason for the German line of conduct, which serves merely to embarrass the other Powers without profiting Germany at all. The effect on China is likely to be one of needless irritation, and the other nations will have to spend money on maintaining useless forces in distant stations. When we consider Baron von RICHTHOVEN's allusion to the financial resources of Germany, we cannot but wonder at German action with regard to Shanghai and Tientsin.

The *Naval and Military Record* of the 18th ult. publishes a portrait of Mr. Basil J. D. Guy, midshipman of H.M.S. *Barfleur*, who won the V.C. at Tientsin on the 13th July, 1900. Our contemporary in a short biography gives the following interesting detail of Mr. Guy's career:—At the beginning of his final examination [on the *Britannia*] he broke his right wrist, whilst competing in the high jump, which hampered him considerably. He was not allowed an amanuensis, and had to write his papers in hospital with his left hand, being permitted unlimited time, a by no means unequivocal gain in such a case, as the effort of writing for the first time with the left hand was tiring in the extreme, and the length of time required very exhausting and discouraging. In spite of the decided "handicap" he gained six months' sea time.

HOLLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Daily Press, 17th February.)

It seems strange that a nation usually so careful in its diplomatic relations as Holland should have exposed itself to a rebuff so severe as that which Lord LANSDOWNE has found it necessary to administer. The dispute in South Africa has long ceased to partake in any measure of the nature of a war, and is now only a contest with a few thousand irreconcilables, who, deprived of the liberty of plunder, are exercising their abilities to the utmost to prevent the establishment of any settled government in South Africa. At the best the rule of the Boer republics at any time was an anomaly. The Transvaal had in fact grown to be a menace to civilisation; with all the instincts of the nomad, the people who had gained the upper hand temporarily felt themselves as much out of touch with the civilisation which was gradually closing around them as ever did the Turkomans of Central Asia. They had come to resent even the growth of their own population, and to look with a similar dislike on the introduction of any settled government which would have tended to restrain the wild liberty in which they were content to exist. It is true they had not commenced the practice of those raids on their neighbours which at last made the destruction of the Asiatic nomads a necessity, but the same causes were at work, and the Boers, as incapable of a settled existence as the Turkoman, were gradually affecting the manners of their kind. The veldt is not as barren as the deserts of Central Asia, but under Boer government it was rapidly becoming almost as unfit for agriculture, and every attempt at improving the agricultural capabilities of the country was steadily suppressed, by violence if necessary. The Boers had become essentially a nation of wanderers; disgusted with the gradual growth of agricultural life, they had avoided it by trekking out into the pathless waste to establish the Orange State; left unmolested here, the soil had gradually become too scant for the life of the hunter. The remedy was found in another trek beyond the Vaal, but even there population commenced to constrict their wandering habits, and when the discovery of gold in the Rand brought about the inevitable influx of population, the nomadic influence at once made war upon it, none the less real that it was changed in direction by the lust for gold which seems the inevitable accompaniment of a nomadic existence. There is a stage in this nomadic existence when the wandering instinct becomes too engrossing to be cast off, and this is evidently the condition of the followers of De WET and others who, prevented from following their habits of destructiveness, set themselves in contest with the restraining forces of civilisation. Such a state of affairs is nothing new on the face of the earth. The following of MAHOMET, released from pressure from the outstanding civilisations, instinctively burst over the neighbouring nations, murdering and plundering to their heart's content. The wandering hordes of JENOHIZ KHAN in their wild rush into Europe destroyed before them every blade of grass even. The corsairs of Algiers needed the arms of Lord EXMOORTH, followed up by the advances of France, to restore peace to the waters of the Mediterranean; and last, though not least, the world had to condone the exterminating arms of Russia, themselves unfortunately little higher in the scale of civilisation, in freeing Asia from the curse of the Turkoman. That Holland

should feel some sympathy with a people who, however remotely, are to some extent of her own kin, is but natural, but the English people have always contended that this sympathy was not expressed in a reasonable or friendly way; and was really, by its unthinking advocacy of the wrong, effective only in entailing worse evils on the Boers—and this feeling has certainly been intensified by this last effort. It did not require much knowledge of human nature to understand that the proposition of Holland could only be accepted by a country actually beaten in the field. England has at all times been, and is still, perfectly willing to give her Boer subjects as much freedom as she has in practice extended to her non-English subjects everywhere. Whatever sentimental grievances there may be, no subject of Great Britain has ever had the opportunity of saying that his liberty of thought or action was in any way restrained, and its government has always been the first to make this understood. This was plainly told to the Boers at the very beginning of their hopeless struggle, and in the face of all that they have themselves done to weaken this feeling, it has been maintained all through, and is as much the intention of the English people even now as at the very beginning. Looking back on the position, it would have marked a far higher sense of sympathy with the Boers to have pointed out this fact to them, and showed them that this was the true way to recover their position. Had the government of Holland done this, and shown an intelligent appreciation of the case, it would not have met the unpleasant rebuff it undeniably has undergone. There was a time, and Englishmen are glad to recall it, when Holland and England contested on an equal footing for the command of the ocean; it was owing to mistakes such as we have had the necessity to check that Holland lost this position for herself. It is not to be regained by repeating the blunder of the last month. Holland would have everything to lose and nothing to gain were she to succeed in establishing an international rule of seeking to interfere in the internal affairs of her neighbours.

THE SCHOOL FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 19th February.)

The correspondence forwarded to us for publication by the Colonial Secretary, which appears in another column to-day, will be read with great interest by the European residents in this Colony. The education question is now one of the vital matters awaiting settlement here, and the co-operation of the Government and the community has within the past year succeeded in gaining the assent of the responsible authorities at home to the principle for which European parents have been striving hard, namely that the higher education of Hongkong cannot be efficiently carried on along the old lines of the co-education of mixed races. This principle being conceded, one of the main difficulties to be solved has been the location of the European school or schools in the Colony. The residents in Kowloon have expressed their opinion in no undecided way that their interests can only be consulted fairly by the establishment of at least a branch of the new European school at some point in the peninsula. The recently finished school, the building of which was due to the generosity of Mr. HO TUNG, was looked upon by European parents in Kowloon as an ideal spot for such a branch, but they were confronted by the obstacle that the

donor expressly intended this to be a school for higher education without distinction of race. As will be seen from the correspondence published to-day, the Colonial authorities have approached Mr. HO TUNG on the subject and have induced him to consent that his school in Kowloon shall be for European children only, on condition that the new Yaumati school for Chinese shall be improved by the provision of at least one properly qualified English master and the maintenance of education there on the same level as in the European school. To these conditions the Hongkong Government is prepared to agree, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sincere congratulations are to be offered alike to Mr. HO TUNG, the local authorities, and European parents in Kowloon. Mr. HO TUNG has vastly increased the value of his munificent gift to the Hongkong public by his acquiescence in the Government's request, and we are sure that the result of his mature consideration will be the advancement on sounder lines of both Chinese and European education here. Much as his original gift was valued, it was impossible not to feel misgivings as to the possibility of furnishing really profitable secondary education for mixed classes. It is now almost certain that the desired higher education will be provided for Europeans and non-Europeans to the same extent but in different establishments, when the teaching will not be complicated by the race-distinctions which have hampered all previous educational work in this Colony. The authorities have reason to be satisfied with the result of their negotiations and they have won a decisive victory in the cause of better teaching for the children of Hongkong. For the European parents in Kowloon, it is hardly necessary to point out that the provision of so handsome a building as Mr. HO TUNG's gift for the education of their children is a boon of the utmost importance. By the announcement of the news which we publish to-day, a serious difficulty in the path of the new European school has been removed, and the consideration of a suitable site for the main building in Hongkong itself is rendered infinitely easier. It must not be forgotten of course that the assent of the Secretary of State to a dual establishment has to be gained, but confidence may be felt that this will not be withheld in view of the readiness of the European residents in the Colony to contribute their just quota to the necessary expenses.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 14th February, 7.52 p.m.
The native Press welcomes the Anglo-Japanese agreement while regretting China's humiliating position on the same level as Corea and Turkey. The hope is expressed that a strong Government will soon extricate a great Empire from this "nursery."

SHANGHAI, 18th February, 9.20 p.m.
All the professors at the Peking University, including Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the President, have been discharged with a gratuity of three months' salary.

On the 5th inst. at Foochow a presentation was made in the Club reading-room to the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, who, under the appointment of the Church Missionary Society, has acted as chaplain to the Foochow community for 25 years and is now going home for 18 months. A piece of plate was presented, with an address, by Mr. Westall on behalf of the community.

MARQUIS ITO IN HONGKONG.

Late on the 18th inst. the German mail steamer *Kiautschou* arrived in Hongkong harbour, bringing with her the distinguished Japanese statesman Marquis Ito, whose visit to Europe has been fraught with such important consequences to the position of affairs in the Far East. Owing to the late arrival of the *Kiautschou*, it was impossible that any reception ceremony should take place on Tuesday night, and it was midnight before the Japanese Consul, Mr. M. Noma, boarded the mail steamer. It was 9 a.m. on the 19th inst. when the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary to the Acting Governor, H. E. Major General Sir William Gascoigne, C.M.G., arrived in the launch *Victoria* to pay their respects. On the return journey they brought Marquis Ito with them and conducted him to Headquarters House about 10 o'clock. Here the Marquis spent about half an hour in conversation, and expressed his great regret at being unable to stay and witness the opening day of the Race Meeting. As he was leaving by the *Kiautschou* and had some business to transact with the Japanese Consul before his departure, he had of course no time to visit Happy Valley. The *Kiautschou* resumed her voyage to Shanghai on Wednesday night.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 18th inst. in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Medical Officer (President); Dr. F. W. Clarke, Medical Officer of Health; Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Mr. Lau Chupak; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

COMBATING OUTBREAKS OF PLAGUE.

It was intimated that the Government had approved of the Board's recommendations relative to the measures to be taken with reference to Professor Simpson's memorandum discussed at a special meeting of the Board held on the 23rd ult. The recommendations are:—

(a) That the Board recommend that Professor Simpson's recommendations to obtain by telegram from India five additional assistant surgeons specially trained in plague work—Anglo-Indians or Eurasians, if possible, preferred—be carried out.

(b) That the Board obtain authority to rent three small offices—at say \$30 a month—in the City of Victoria, for the use of the assistant surgeons and senior inspectors, and that these offices be placed in telephonic communication with the Sanitary Board office, and that each office be supplied with a telephone clerk at a salary of about \$35 a month.

(c) That the Board request the authority of the Government to engage 20 additional rat-catchers for the City of Victoria and a European to superintend the work of the whole gang of 40, and also authority to engage 15 additional rat-catchers for Kowloon and a coloured foreman.

(d) That the Board request the authority of the Government to erect a matshed on the vacant site of Crown land to the east of the Disinfecting Station in Taipingshan, for the accommodation of the additional Chinese disinfecting and rat-catching staff.

The probable monthly expenditure will, it is estimated, be as follows:—

Five assistant surgeons at \$200 a month	... \$1,000.00
Three clerks at \$35	... 105.00
One temporary inspector	... 125.00
One foreman	... 35.00
Thirty-five rat-catchers at \$5 and 3 cents per rat	... 175.00

Total, \$1,440.00

The cost of the matshed will probably be \$200 to \$300.

THE CLEANSING GANGS.

The report of the work done by the cleansing gangs during the fortnight ended 31st January shows that 1,145 houses were dealt with, 1,951 floors fumigated, and 3,694 floors cleansed.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—Is there any information available as to when the work is likely to be completed?

Dr CLARK—In about a month's time, but I may say that I have just been informed to-day—in fact, only five minutes ago—that the contractor from whom we are obtaining our fresh water cannot get any fresh water, and that we shall have to make other arrangements. We cannot get on with the work till we get fresh water, and unless we can get that the work will have to stop altogether. However, if it goes on, it will be finished in a month's time.

The PRESIDENT—It is most important that this work should be finished as quickly as possible.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—I think I can assure you that you will have as much water as you want for that purpose, and I hope that when the arrangements now in progress are completed you will be able to get all you want.

PRIVATE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Board considered a request from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for permission to erect a matshed on land at Soo Kum Poo Valley in which to treat cases of plague which may occur among their employees.

Dr. CLARK—“I have no objections to raise to the principle, but the site must be most carefully selected, and the sanitary arrangements of the hospital must be under the care and authority of a duly registered medical practitioner approved by the Board. The structural arrangements of the hospital should also be subject to the Board's approval.”

Dr. CLARK proposed a motion in accordance with the terms of his minute.

The PRESIDENT—Do you know where this site is?

Dr. CLARK—They only speak vaguely of it at present.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—I beg to second the motion by the Medical Officer of Health. I think the stipulations he has stated are those which were enforced in all other similar cases during the last plague season, and it is but right that we should adhere to the same stipulations in this case.

The PRESIDENT—It is understood that the hospital will always be under the sanitary supervision of officers of the Board, of course—always subject to inspection?

Dr. CLARK—Oh yes, subject to inspection.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

SMALLPOX IN THE COLONY.

Dr. CLARK—Smallpox seems to have again broken out in the Colony. Three cases have been reported in the City during the past three days; two cases were already dead, the bodies having been found in the street. This suggests that there may be a considerable amount of smallpox in the Colony not yet recognised, and I think that the Board should revive the recommendations of last year on the subject. As you are aware, this is the time of year when we may expect smallpox, and I think we should make our preparations in advance. Last year we had a considerable number of cases—so many that we had to telegraph to Saigon for vaccine, and so I think we ought to take steps at once. It will be a fortnight before the Board meets again, and during that time there may be a considerable number of cases. I move that the recommendations of last year be again made applicable.

The PRESIDENT—I second it. It is just as well for us to be on our guard, although, in my experience of the last fifteen years, it seldom we have a smallpox epidemic in two successive years. There have been only two cases to date, but it is possible there may be more.

The motion was agreed to.

PLANS PASSED.

Plans were passed for new quarters for the Disinfection Station staff and for a bath-house for Chinese at Cross Lane.

PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Bye-laws were passed relating to the prevention or mitigation of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease. The only material alteration in these bye-laws from those up till now in force is that the Board, instead of declaring any district infected with plague, now defines it as a district in which house-to-house visitation shall take place.

AN AMBIGUOUS SENTENCE.

Dr. CLARK—With reference to the memorandum that has been issued regarding the prevention of plague, it has been brought to my knowledge that one sentence under

the heading “Precautions to be taken in every household” is apt to be misleading. It has been suggested that the sentence I refer to implies that strong carbolic acid should be thrown upon rats caught in traps before they were drowned. That was really very far indeed from being my intention in drafting this list of directions. What I meant, I need hardly say, was that the rats should be first drowned and then disinfected, because everyone knows that there are people of the lowest class who are only too fond of having an opportunity of torturing the animals, and if it appeared that they received any official encouragement it would be very unfortunate indeed. I take this opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that any rats caught in traps should be drowned before being disinfected, and I have no doubt the police will take measures to prevent the torturing of the animals either by pouring carbolic acid on them or in any other way. In the Chinese circular at that point should be made very clear indeed, and it has been altered considerably to explain that.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 25th January show a death-rate of 17.5 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 11.6 in the preceding week and 16.8 in the corresponding week of last year. The death-rate for the ensuing week, ending 1st February, was 18.8, against 15.3 in the corresponding period last year.

This was all the public business.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

The following letters have been forwarded to us by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for publication:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to a matter of great importance connected with the British Kowloon School, recently built at your expense. In past years the Government of Hongkong has held that in schools maintained or assisted by the tax payers no distinction of race or creed could legitimately be drawn. Lately, however, the Government has been induced to regard the question in another light and has arrived at the conclusion that an education given in schools attended indiscriminately by the children of various races and languages is not efficient, and that the best interests of the inhabitants of the Colony will be served by the establishment of separate schools in which the children of each race can obtain the education which is specially suited to their needs.

2. This being so, the Government views with some embarrassment the position created by the terms on which the British Kowloon School has been established. The position may be briefly stated as follows. You, Sir, made the generous offer of a large sum of money for the erection of a public school at Kowloon open to all races, and the Government gratefully accepted that offer. But in the two years that have since elapsed the views of the Government have developed and at the very time when the principle of separate schools has become established it finds itself in the position of having to open a new mixed school.

3. Under the circumstances, there is but one course to pursue, however ungracious it may appear to be. Happily the Government is emboldened by the confidence that you had no motive in your liberal action beyond the welfare of the Colony, and it has therefore the less reluctance in requesting you to re-consider the condition which you attached to your gift, that the building should be devoted to a mixed school. The Government is convinced that a mixed school is not likely to prove a success and will certainly fail to benefit the European section of the Kowloon community, whose wants were beyond doubt the immediate objects of solicitude when the scheme was evolved. On the other hand the present wants of the Chinese are well provided for by the Government school at Yaumati. The Government has already recognised the desirability of securing proper quarters for this school, and a large site in a central position has been reserved and plans have been prepared for a school to accommodate 100 pupils.

If the educational system of the Kowloon Peninsula is to fall into line with that of the

rest of the Colony there should be at least two separate schools there, one for Europeans and one for Chinese. The latter school is already in existence, and the Government undertakes to provide it with proper quarters without delay. The Government therefore desire formally to request you to waive the condition that the school erected at your expense should be for Europeans and Asiatics alike and to agree to its being maintained exclusively for children of European parentage. In so doing the Government feels that it is asking you to supplement a very handsome gift by removing a difficult condition, and one which is believed, by those best qualified to judge, to be prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART.

Colonial Secretary.

Ho TUNG, Esq.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1902.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. requesting me to reconsider the condition attaching to my gift of the Kowloon School on the ground that Government have come to the conclusion to provide instruction, in future, to children of different nationalities in separate schools.

2. It is hardly within my competence, speaking from the point of view of the educationist, to enter into any discussion on this latest decision of Government. But I cannot refrain from an expression of very sincere regret for so radical a change of policy on the part of Government, and one that is so much opposed to the spirit which prompted my offer of the school to the Colony. To recall previous correspondence and interviews, it will be remembered that I attached most importance to the stipulation that no distinction should be drawn as regards either the nationality or creed of any scholar applying for admission to the Kowloon School.

3. I was actuated to lay special stress on this particular point by the consideration that all colonial public institutions (to the maintenance whereof public funds were to be applied) in order to be successful and prosperous, broadly speaking, must be open to one and all alike. It is in the strict adhesion to this vital principle that I had contemplated the prosperity and success of the new school on the other side of the harbour.

4. On the other hand, I have no desire that my gift should be hedged in by conditions not capable of reasonable modification, as my sole object is to benefit education. I am prepared, therefore, though with very much reluctance, to yield to the request of Government to waive my original condition to the extent desired. I do so, however, on the definite understanding that Government, on their part, undertake to appoint for the new Yaumati School for Chinese mentioned in the third paragraph of your letter under reply at least one properly qualified English master and to maintain the standard of education there on the same level as that in the Kowloon School for European children. Until such provisions are made, in addition to those contemplated, I beg respectfully to differ with the opinion that the educational wants of the Chinese in the dependency of Yaumati are well provided for.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) HO TUNG.

The Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1902.

SIR.—I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant relating to the proposed change in the character of the British Kowloon School, and to express to you the thanks of the Government for the readiness with which you have allowed your private wishes to give way to what the Government believes to be best in the interests of public education.

2. As regards the two conditions mentioned in your letter under reply (a) that the Anglo-Chinese School at Yaumati be put under a properly qualified English master and (b) that the course of instruction pursued there be raised to the same level as that at the British Kowloon School, the Government is prepared, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to accept those conditions.

3. The Government does not propose at

present to discuss the propriety of the policy of providing separate schools for the various classes of the community, as that question will be fully discussed in the report of the committee appointed to enquire into education which will be published shortly.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Colonial Secretary.

Ho TUNG, Esq.

PRESENTATION TO INSPECTOR KEMP.

An interesting ceremony took place in the billiard-room at the Central Police Station on the 18th inst., when, in presence of a representative gathering of European members of the Police Force, Mr. G. Kemp, who is retiring after twenty-three years' service, was presented with a handsome half-hunter gold watch. Mr. Kemp's initials, in the form of a monogram, were engraved on the back, and on the inside of the watch was the following inscription—"Presented to Mr. George Kemp by the European members of the Hongkong Police Force, as a mark of respect and esteem on his retirement as Chief Inspector. February 19th, 1902."

In making the presentation, Mr. HANSON, Chief Detective Inspector, said that the pleasure afforded by the act it had fallen to his privileged lot to perform was tempered by regret at the prospect of soon parting from Mr. Kemp. That gentleman had joined the Force in February, 1879, and during the entire period of his connection with it had officiated in a manner which commanded the respect of all. (Applause) As a brother-officer, Mr. Hanson continued, he felt he had authority for stating that Mr. Kemp was regarded in official circles as an excellent officer—(renewed applause)—and so far as he was personally concerned—he was sure the sentiment would appeal to all—he had always felt that by applying to Mr. Kemp information on any point could be obtained. Mr. Kemp had had the benefit of experience of police work at home, and he had combined that experience with a thorough knowledge of all matters connected with police affairs in the Colony, thus acquiring a store of knowledge that had ever been at the disposal of those seeking information. Mr. Kemp was now on the eve of departing from the Colony, and it had been resolved not to let him go without his receiving something that would remind him of the friends he had left behind. A watch, it seemed to Mr. Hanson, was a most fitting souvenir for the purpose, because it was such a thing as a man always carried about with him, and it would act as a constant reminder of old associations. The speaker, in making the gift, wished Mr. Kemp all happiness in the old country and a long life to enjoy his well-earned pension. (Loud applause.)

In a brief reply, Mr. KEMP thanked Mr. Hanson and those associated with him for their thoughtful gift and kind wishes, and wished them all good-bye.

The proceedings terminated in the drinking of Mr. Kemp's health, all present joining in the giving of three hearty cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Kemp embarked on the *Hamburg* on Wednesday like the majority of the older hands in the Police Force, he is a Scotchman, and when a young man, saw service with the Glasgow Police. In his various capacities out here Mr. Kemp has earned the regard of all with whom he came into contact, and hearty wishes for his welfare accompany him on his return home.

The Japanese Government is nothing if not paternal in many of its ways. A Bill has just been introduced by it, taxing playing-cards. Playing-cards, this Bill declares, are articles of luxury, which are apt to create evils, and it is therefore proposed to impose a tax on them, so that out of evil good may come—to the State revenue. The *Kobe Chronicle* remarks:—It is rather curious that because cards are used by gamblers they should be considered as intrinsically evil. The same argument might be applied to a good many other useful or amusing articles which are occasionally used for nefarious purposes.

THE FIRE AT TAI-KOK-TSUI.

The damage by the fire at Tai-kok-tsui on the 15th inst. is estimated at \$50,000. It started about eight o'clock in the morning, and originated in the cook-house of a coolie matshed situated on the water front. The inflammable structure went up in a blaze, and set fire to two other matsheds close by. Behind these separated by the width of a street, were four matsheds used for boat-building purposes, and they also quickly ignited. The flames reached an immense distance and spread to the houses in Kramer Street, completely destroying twenty-three; other five houses were partly destroyed. For a time it was feared that the oil-tanks would go; as a matter of fact, the paint on one was afterwards found to be blistered.

Situated so far out of the way, it is not surprising that nearly an hour elapsed before the Fire Brigade arrived on the spot and got properly set to the work of fighting the conflagration. In this emergency the entire staff of the Cosmopolitan Dock, under the manager, Mr. Smith, turned out, and did excellent work in preventing the outbreak from assuming more serious developments. Mr. D. Macdonald, Executive Engineer of the Brigade, arrived in charge of a floating fire-engine, and soon afterwards, following the arrival of men from Yaumati, came Mr. G. Kemp in charge of reinforcements from the Central. A strong wind fanned the flames, but they were attacked with the greatest vigour, and by ten o'clock were well in hand; by noon all danger was past. A number of firemen played on the smoking ruins all night and the greater part of the 16th inst.

No one was hurt, and this is surprising in face of the often blind folly that marks the attempts of Chinese householders to save their goods when threatened by fire. One old woman was stopped in trying to force her way back into her house, already on the point of catching fire. She was returning for her "joss," she explained, but was brusquely told that if her "joss" was any good he could save himself. The fire gained greater headway than would otherwise have been the case from the fact that the inhabitants of the houses, in their flight, left the doors open, thus allowing the strong wind to carry the flames right inside.

SEQUEL TO THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK LARCENY.

Wong A Fong, compradore to Messrs. Melchers & Co., shipping agents, committed suicide on the 16th inst. by jumping overboard a launch on the way to Macao. No cause can be assigned for the act beyond the fact that the deceased stood in the capacity of guarantor for the compradore whose shroff now stands charged with the larceny of moneys belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The exact amount of the deceased's liability is not known.

From enquiries we learn that the deceased hired the launch to go to Macao, and that he jumped overboard when the vessel was off the Guia fort. The launch was at once stopped and efforts at a rescue were made, but they proved unsuccessful. The body was found yesterday morning on the beach off Praia Grand, opposite Government House. The head and face were much cut and bruised, probably through contact with rocks. Some person or persons—Chinese, it is surmised—had taken the deceased's watch and chain and stripped most of the clothes from the corpse, leaving it almost naked on the beach. The deceased had recently been dealing in sugar and had lost heavily, and this, combined with the heavy financial blow sustained through the Bank robbery, is believed to have unhinged his mind.

The *Japan Herald* understands from Japanese sources that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. and the insurance companies interested in the wrecked *Knight Companion* have made arrangements for native divers to save the cargo at the price of fifty sen a bale of cotton and twenty sen per bag of flour. This means that the contractor is to supply divers, boats, derricks, and also pay landing charges at Kataura, while the sum of ten sen extra will be paid per bale if the latter be brought to Yokohama.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The following particulars about the reception of the news of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement are brought by Reuter's telegrams:—

The Dominion Government has advised the British Columbian Government that the bills passed last session containing clauses excluding Japanese will be disallowed unless amended in the coming session.

The Right Honourable Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of Australia, is satisfied with the agreement, and believes that it will benefit Australia. The Press generally approves of the agreement, but Sydney papers believe that it menaces the future of white Australia.

The United States Government welcomes the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, and remains neutral; its neutrality however is benevolent and sympathetic. The American newspapers are of opinion that the United States stands to gain much by the treaty, and should give it its heartiest approval.

The German Press believes that the treaty will tend to preserve peace, but that it is a distinct check to Russia.

In Russian official quarters the Anglo-Japanese treaty has been received with "equanimity, and even satisfaction." Its objects, the preservation of the integrity of China and the independence of Corea, correspond with Russian policy, but if peace is impelled, Russia will take measures to safeguard her own interests. So the telegram states, but Russia's satisfaction is hard to understand.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that it was England's desire to protect Japan against a coalition, and that by the agreement just concluded we were compelled to aid this friendly Power whose obliteration it was impossible for us to tolerate. Lord Rosebery warmly congratulated the Government.

Lord Cranborne stated that the substance of the agreement between Great Britain and Japan was communicated to America before publication. He also stated that Manchuria is no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of China. The Anglo-German agreement remains in force.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes the following telegrams from its Tokyo correspondent:—

Tokyo, 13th February.

The Japanese Diet received the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with acclamation. The newspapers affirm that identity of interests has long been operating to draw the two Powers together; nevertheless, England's abandonment of her habitual attitude of isolation, and her conclusion of a written alliance which disregards racial and religious prejudices, must be regarded as a great historical event, constituting a high honour for Japan. All the journals emphasise the peaceful purpose of the alliance, and insist that it is not directed against any Power, since its real purpose is to preserve the tranquil and equal enjoyment of legitimate opportunities, whereon all are interested. The leading papers fully recognise Japan's responsibility to worthily discharge the duties she has now incurred, by increasing the efficiency of her armaments and developing her material resources, inasmuch as the alliance cannot prove durable and successful unless it is mutually beneficial, actually and potentially.

Tokyo, 14th February.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been the cause of many demonstrations of rejoicing at Tokyo. Entertainments have been organised by Chambers of Commerce and political parties in both Houses of Parliament. A torchlight procession of students carrying Anglo-Japanese flags proceeds to-night to the Emperor's Palace, the British Legation, and the Foreign Office, singing specially composed songs about the peace-preserving union between the Land of the Rising Sun and the Land whereon the Sun never Sets.

According to telegraphic news just to hand, Messrs. Carlowits & Co. inform us, the report of the s.s. *Claverdale* being a total loss is unfounded. She has been ashore, but got off and proceeded on her voyage.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
Swatow, 12th February.

NEW POSTAGE RATES—PENNY POSTAGE AT LAST.

The following notification was sent round by the local British postal agency yesterday:—

"Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th February, 1902, letters will be forwarded to the United Kingdom, British Colonies and British Possessions, as well as British postal agencies in China, at the rate of 4 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz."

It is highly satisfactory that penny postage is now extended to every part of the British domain. This new rate also annuls, as far as Hongkong and the Treaty ports, where there are British postal offices, are concerned, the rates of postage lately circulated by the Hongkong General Post Office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

GAMBLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 15th February.

SIR,—We hear almost daily of some raid made by the Police upon houses where a number of Chinese meet for gambling purposes, and of the punishment meted out to such people by the magistrate. Now, Mr. Editor, I shall be much obliged if you will inform me whether the same law does not apply to foreigners when they commit the same transgression. I happen to know of a house in a residential quarter of Hongkong, where as often as not, especially on Saturday nights, a number of people meet, and such innocent pastimes as Poker, Baccarat, &c., are indulged in to such an extent that it is no uncommon thing to hear some of these most respectable gentlemen boast of having lost in a night a whole month's salary! And the beauty of it is that these gentlemen are merely clerks with a salary hardly enough to help keep body and soul together! I can quite understand some people resorting to cards to while away the time, but when they go so far as to lose in one night what they earn in a month, it is time the Police came in and put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings. The morals of such people are doubtful, and, having lost their last cent, they have recourse to the blood-sucking money-lender with the result that sooner or later they do the "vanishing act" or something worse.—Yours, etc.,

FIREFLY.

GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 15th February.

SIR,—Perhaps the extract below of a home private letter may help to explain the anti-British feeling in Germany. It is written by an old China hand now residing in the Fatherland, and I venture to think it will be read with much interest by his own countrymen in the East and also by Britishers. As a leading paper at home put it, some months ago, the whole attitude on the Continent seems to be the result of sour grapes, or, as a friend of mine suggests, and I subscribe myself,

SOUR KRAUT.

(Enclosure.)

Another great trouble is that America threatens European industries, and I must say the Yankees can do a lot. Our great shipping companies are shaking in their boots for fear of America buying up their fleets, and I think it most likely that some millionaire will do so unless the German Government forestalls them and makes these companies Government concerns. However, I think it wrong to do so. What do I care if our ships are owned by Americans, or Jews emanating in some way from Germany, via Jerusalem, and there will be a sufficient number of men in Parliament to oppose such a scheme. Yet, if England made the slightest attempt to buy up a German Company, there wouldn't be one man in Parliament to oppose the Government, because there exists such a hatred in Germany

against England's political designs that the most preposterous things would be sanctioned in Germany, if it were but against England. The only people in Germany who stand by old England are men who have seen the world, and met in that wide world Englishmen of the type which represents that cultivated nation; not the tailor, or shopkeeper, who travels on the Rhine and makes himself detested by his arrogant manner, but the true Englishman who carries culture wherever he goes, and who is glad to associate with any nationality as long as its representative is a gentleman. You have no idea what lies the German Press, without exception, daily brings about England's doings, and every word is believed by every German as if it were the Gospel. I daresay England will outlive all this, and I can keep my hat on!

TIENTSIN BESIEGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIE,—I venture to send you the following remarks upon a book called *Tientsin Besieged and After the Siege*, described as a daily record by the correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*. It is a great pity that these notes, which, according to the author, had "been usually scribbled in the odd moments of a busy man," should have been given to the world "in a more permanent form than the file of a daily paper" (to quote again the author) or in any form at all, after they were known to be "full of sins of omission and commission," which "could have been made good," he publicly avers. The deliberate repetition of mis-statements and inaccuracies known to be such and not facts, is hardly a claim for consideration for his journal, however "honest and spontaneous" his ideas may have been when he first recorded his "impressions." He has simply perpetuated the wild irresponsible gossip and rumour of the Gordon Archway, and sent it forth as a correct record of events in Tientsin during the period referred to, thereby foisting on the public as reliable history the wildest "shaves" which passed current for intelligence at a disturbed period amongst a perturbed community. In most cases, the truth could have been obtained by a very short journey from the shelter of the Gordon Hall, and these very inaccurate, and in cases, unjust notes, would not have been written, or at any rate published as records of facts. Unjust, as applied to some of these notes, may seem strong, but is deserved. For instance, when he accuses, or writes of, "women scuttling to the cellars," he might with greater truth and justice have applied that phrase to many of the men. Indeed the conduct of the women was usually an example worthy of being imitated by the men. While seizing upon any chance of bestowing somewhat fulsome praise on any local resident or institution, he is very chary of expressing any approbation of the men who really did the work. The Gas and Water Supplies were due to the exertions of the British, whose engineer, officers, and stokers, etc., kept these works going frequently under fire. One resident alone, and he formerly an officer in the Navy, worked at these very useful and indeed necessary matters indefatigably and unostentatiously, but, praise was bestowed elsewhere, while the services of the Navy were not even alluded to in this connection. The deed of a local volunteer, gallant enough in itself, and deserving of consideration as such for its own sake, has been magnified out of all proportion as the means of saving Tientsin; which it assuredly was not. No despatches or appeals of any kind from the British are conveyed on that occasion. Neither did the deed in question hasten the relief or reinforcements by one minute, or aid in saving life in Tientsin, in spite of the many statements made to the effect that it did by those who know little or nothing about it. The author is apparently in ignorance of the fact that the action of his own countrymen, for whom he has not a great amount of praise, prevented the abandonment of Tientsin and thus "saved it" (if he likes the expression, though it is somewhat lofty). But some people are so constituted that they cannot see much good in their own countrymen or their actions, while they are ready to besmirch with fulsome praise any deeds of foreigners, but who remember there is such a flag as a Union Jack when trouble arises.

To conclude, Sir, like so many others, the author ignores the real services of the men but for whose exertions and traditional courage he and his fellow residents would not be living, looks only on their trivial faults (which he magnifies), and exalts other people at their cost. Such was to be expected, perhaps, from those who could not devote five minutes to bidding farewell to the men who saved the Settlements at Tientsin, their residents from personal losses and horrors of war, which, fortunately, are unnecessary (for them) now to ever think of, but which were accomplished at the cost of 310 killed and wounded belonging to the British Navy.—Yours, etc.,

LYDDITE.

THE UNIFORM QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong.

SIR.—Would you kindly grant me a little space in your highly esteemed paper in which I should like to ask if the Queen's Hotel manager is privileged to bring ridicule on the King's uniform. On Sunday evening, some civilian friends and myself being over in Kowloon we went to have dinner in the above hotel. Before entering the dining-hall we went to the bar and had three liquors for which I paid and nothing was said. On going into the dining-hall the manager came over and objected to serve us because of my being in uniform. As this is the first time that I have met with this objection, and I have dined in nearly all the leading hotels of Victoria, I was naturally greatly incensed. So as to make sure that it was only the uniform, I questioned the manager, if I were in mufti, would I be served? the answer was in the affirmative, so you see it could not be the man. On being asked if the Admiral or General were to go in uniform whether they would be refused, he said "no," so on that side of the question it was not the uniform then which was the cause. As hotels at home have been threatened with the refusal of their license being renewed for the same thing, I should like to know if something cannot be done to remedy this and so prevent a repetition of the same. I should like to state that on being refused, we left the premises and proceeded to the Kowloon Hotel where we were at once attended to, and with the greatest civility. Hoping that this will meet the eyes of the proprietor and that he will see that no such insult to the King's uniform is offered again.—Yours, etc.,

PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The fifty-third ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 15th inst., in the City Hall. Mr. R. Skewen (chairman), presided, and the others present included—Sir T. Jackson (chief manager), Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving (vice-chairman), D. M. Moses, H. A. W. Slade, D. J. Raymond, N. A. Siebs, E. Goetz, R. L. Richardson, H. E. Tomkins, A. Haupt, H. Schubart (directors); D. Gillies, R. C. Wilcox, Ho Tung, W. J. Saunders, S. A. Joseph, Capt. Tillett, T. F. Hough, H. N. Mody, Hon. C. P. Chater, V. A. C. Hawkins, J. C. Peter, H. Humphreys, K. A. Chinoy, J. A. Chinoy, S. S. Benjamin, J. N. Goosmann, C. J. Gonsalves, A. Sharp, A. Coutis, Lau Wai Cheun, Ho Fook, G. S. Sharp, P. W. Witkowski, S. H. Michael, R. H. Potts, J. S. Van Buren, C. S. Sharp, J. A. Jupp, T. H. Reid, G. H. Potts, E. S. Joseph, Bhabba, J. B. Michael, Erich Georg, A. Ross, R. K. Leigh, G. H. Medhurst, F. Smyth, J. L. Houston, W. Lysaught, E. A. Hewett, P. A. Barlow, S. Hancock, M. Stewart, E. D. Sanders, C. Palmer, and others.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, we are glad of another opportunity of meeting you here to give an account of our stewardship to the 31st December last. The accounts admit of the usual dividend of £1. 10s. per share and a bonus of 10s., with 5 lacs to the silver reserve fund, 2 lacs written off property and \$1,438,248.07 carried forward to next half-year. A division of profits which I hope will meet

with your approval. (Applause.) Referring to the various items in the balance-sheet, notes in circulation are \$445,082 more than they were last half-year. Current accounts in silver show an increase of \$14,329,441. Current accounts in gold show a slight decrease of £117,823. Fixed deposits in silver show an increase of \$4,601.62. Fixed deposits in gold show a small increase of £219,877. We do not attach much importance to the fluctuations in the deposit accounts but mention them as it is conventional to do so. Bills payable are \$5,050,468 more, and finally, on the credit side of the account, profits are \$3,879,09.77, against \$3,479,515.99 on the 30th of June last. (Applause.) Turning to the other side of the account, cash is \$4,452,370 less than stated in the last report, while coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against our extra note circulation and bullion in hand and transit are \$8,696,015 more. Indian Government rupee paper almost unchanged, say \$2,009,196 on 3rd December against \$2,043,783 on the 30th June. Consols, Colonial and other securities show an increase of \$2,352,603, mainly owing to an extra amount of war loan bonds and new consols temporarily held by us. The sterling reserve fund investments are practically unchanged. Bills discounted, loans and credits are \$74,711,466 against \$75,46,204 on the 30th June. Bills receivable show an increase of \$21,423,669, and finally on the debit side Bank premises stand at \$730,205, against \$719,503. With the \$200,000 proposed to be written off in the present report, they will stand at \$530,205. It may not be out of place to mention that at the rate which we propose to pay the dividend and bonus in all £2 per share at 1/10 $\frac{1}{4}$ = \$1,725,842. Against a similar dividend and bonus on the 31st December, 1900, when the exchange was 2/1, say \$1,536,000. Thus, in consequence of the drop in exchange from 2/1 to 1/10 $\frac{1}{4}$, it takes \$189,842 more to pay the present dividend and bonus than it did twelve months ago. Our Indian Government rupee paper, consols, colonial and other securities show a considerable margin on the rates they stand at in our books. The half year has been a most satisfactory one for the Bank, which is in a stronger position to-day than it has been at any previous period of its history. (Applause.) To all our managers and agents we owe thanks for the good work they have done throughout the year, and to all the members of the staff of the Bank, by whom they have been admirably supported and served, and the year being one of the best we have ever had we have shown our recognition of such services by a bonus of 15 per cent. on their salaries. Our action, I am sure, will receive your cordial approval. (Applause.) The rapid resumption of business in the North of China relieved us of many anxieties caused by the stagnation there both during the period of hostilities and subsequently. The renewed activity of business in Japan was also another pleasing and profitable feature. As to the future, speaking generally I doubt if our prospects were ever better. Trade at one or two of the older treaty ports may be slacker, the glory of the Chaa-Sze has departed and the lustre of the silkman is perhaps somewhat dimmer, but business in general articles of export has grown to very important dimensions; imports have almost doubled in the last decade, and what has been lost on one hand has been more than regained on the other. The trade and population of Hongkong and Shanghai are increasing by leaps and bounds, both places have enlarged their borders and piles of offices and streets of houses have arisen in places where they were never dreamt of before, yet still the demand is unfilled, rents continue to rise and another great reclamation scheme is talked of for Hongkong. And it is not only the influx of Chinese, the shrewdest, thriftiest, most industrious community that a commercial and industrial Colony like ours could find anywhere in the world, that is the only cause of this state of things, but the eyes both of Europe and America are now turned much more eagerly towards us than of old, and both these quarters of the globe are sending out their engineers and miners and capitalists to study and exploit the vast capabilities of the huge country that lies close to us, and towards whose markets we have reached little beyond the fringe. Our American cousins, I notice, are at last sending

their capital to the country from which in old days many of them retired with fortunes made in tea and silk and shipping, and though it comes in the shape of competition with which we shall have to reckon we cordially greet the advent of the Guaranty Trust Co. and the International Bank of America, for we know there is ample room for all. Not only the places I have mentioned but Hankow and Tientsin have made great strides of late, and, with the great commerce that Japan has created with the rest of the world, there is plenty of business for everyone, and the day is past when our friends of the Chartered Bank and ourselves could be said to monopolise things out here. Gentlemen, times change and the men with them, and I cannot sit down without reverting to the next change that is impending for the Bank. I refer, of course, to the approaching retirement of your chief manager, Sir Thomas Jackson, the man who has done more for this Bank than any manager it ever had, who after retiring home came out again when times were bad out here, and who, bit by bit, has raised it to the present proud position it now occupies in the banking world. (Applause.) If genius be, as some one has said, an immense capacity for taking pains, Sir Thomas Jackson is surely entitled to the name, for no one has taken greater pains or more assiduously striven to promote the prosperity and well-being of this Bank. (Applause.) Nothing, however small, that could affect the Bank for good or ill ever escaped his notice, and since he became Chief Manager in 1876, nearly 26 years ago, he has risen early and sat late, in its and its shareholders' interests. (Applause.) He has never yielded, as a weaker man would have done, to the temptation to make things look as rosy as possible and present the most glowing accounts he could. He has always erred, if he has erred at all, on the safe side, and if we can, to day, look with confidence and pride on the splendid reserves we hold against any future evil days, we owe it to the strong will and determination of Sir Thomas Jackson never to let the interests of the Bank be sacrificed to the mere desire of making a fine show before the world. As it was put and carried in the Parliament of Great Britain in regard to Robert Clive, the great servant of the great East India Company, so we may put on record here that "Thomas Jackson has rendered great and meritorious services" to this Bank, and when the proper time arrives your directors will see that these services are duly and fittingly acknowledged. (Applause.) As you are aware, we have appointed Mr. J. R. M. Smith to succeed Sir Thomas Jackson. Mr. Smith has had a long and varied experience of the affairs of the Bank, having joined it out here in 1882 and last served it in the position of inspector. In making this selection, your directors were solely guided by considerations as to the qualifications of the various candidates, not only mentally but physically also, for it requires a strong man in every respect to undertake the responsibilities of such a post under the conditions of the climate and of life generally that prevail in this place. All such claims as those of seniority, age, &c., were made subordinate entirely to the one object we had in view of obtaining the best and most suitable man for the position. Your directors are pleased to know that their choice has been so heartily endorsed by yourselves and the public generally. If I personally have any advice at present to give the new chief manager it is to rigidly follow the policy pursued by Sir Thomas Jackson of building up the reserves of the Bank and to set his face like flint against the clamour of speculators for bigger and still bigger dividends, a compliance with which has weakened many a prosperous concern. (Applause.)

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. H. MEDHURST, in seconding, said—I feel sure that the report and accounts presented to us by the directors, showing such satisfactory results, will meet with more than approval by the shareholders. The fact that the directors are able to recommend the same dividend and bonus of £2 per share in the face of a fall in exchange of 11 per cent. during the past twelve months, whilst transferring a very substantial sum to reserve and writing down bank premises account, speaks volumes for the management. The payment of a bonus of 15

per cent. to members of the staff will, without doubt, commend itself to every shareholder. It is indeed satisfactory to know the Bank is in a stronger financial position to-day than it ever has been, and to be assured the future gives every indication of continued prosperity. (Hear, hear.) The Anglo-Japanese agreement just announced will undoubtedly tend to the preservation of peace and confidence in the Far East, and lead to increased enterprise and trade, and with others the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation should greatly benefit. (Applause.) The Chairman has referred to the approaching retirement of Sir Thomas Jackson, who has with such signal success directed the destinies of the Bank for over a quarter of century, and I am sure shareholders will be in accord with any recognition the directors may make to mark their and the shareholders' appreciation of his services. (Applause.) While wishing Sir Thomas many years of health and happiness at home, I trust, as no doubt you all do, the directors will long retain the advantage of his advice and the benefit of his great experience. (Applause.) With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. S. VAN BUREN moved that Mr. E. Goetz, who had been appointed to the Directorate, and Messrs. R. L. Richardson and H. W. Slade, who retired by rotation, be appointed Directors.

Mr. R. K. LEIGH seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. C. PALMER moved that Messrs. F. Henderson and C. S. Sharp be re-elected auditors.

Mr. S. HANCOCK seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Captain TILLETT proposed a vote of thanks to the Directors for the able manner in which they had carried on their arduous duties and worked for the welfare of the Bank during the past year. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—I am much obliged on behalf of my colleagues and myself for the appreciation which has been shown of our services. Addison says, "Tis not in mortals to command success." But looking at Sir Thomas Jackson I may say we much doubt it; at any rate, we directors shall do our best to deserve it. (Applause.)

This ended the proceedings.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The eighteenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., on the 17th inst. at eleven, o'clock. Mr. R. Shewan (chairman) presided, and the others present were Messrs. H. P. White, A. J. Raymond, D. E. Brown (directors), R. C. Wilcox, Fung Wa Chun, and R. Henderson (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, we will follow the usual custom and consider them as read. As we have pointed out in the report, the profit earned is considerably less than it was last year, the falling-off being accounted for by the high price at which hemp has ruled during the year, the effect of which has been to allow very much adulterated and low-cost rope to be used in certain markets where we were formerly able to sell at a good margin of profit. To meet this competition we have been obliged to reduce our price to the same level as that of our competitors, which in some cases has left no margin of profit at all. The price of hemp, which kept at an extraordinary height throughout the year, is at the present moment still higher, and as there seem few indications of a fall in the immediate future we can but look forward to a further curtailment of our sales, the cost of Manila rope having now reached a point that makes it practically prohibitive for some purposes, while for others it has now become more economical to use wire rope or Russian hemp cordage. The great change that has come over the condition of things in the Philippines has caused us to again consider the prospects of a branch factory

over there; for this purpose we sent over our superintendent, Mr. Klinck, who formerly managed a rope factory at Manila and is familiar with the country and the people, to study the question, but his report has only confirmed us in the opinion we previously held that as compared with a factory here the disadvantages over there far outweigh the advantages. The question of labour is of course much in favour of works in China, where the best labour in the world is cheap and plentiful, but that is not all the initial cost of a factory to-day would be at least four times as much as ours, which was built nearly twenty years ago when land was cheap and when machinery could be imported at a rate of exchange which laid it down here at half what it would cost to-day. Hongkong, too, is the finest distributing centre in the world, there being few places of importance we cannot reach by a direct steamer. The only advantage that we can see that there might be in manufacturing in the Philippines is the chance of buying hemp on the spot a little cheaper than we can, but this would be very slight indeed. We are only forty eight hours' steam from Manila, and as hemp is always fluctuating the element of gambling comes in, and to obtain the lowest prices is as much a matter of chance as good judgment. I have gone into this question at some length in order to satisfy you that we are not ignoring the idea of an opposition establishment being started over there, and to explain to you as clearly as I can the reasons for the conclusion we have come to. Should opposition come we are fully prepared to meet it, but I can honestly say that I think it would be a very ill-advised venture. Although our business has increased it has not done so very rapidly, but has been the growth of many years. At the present time the consumption of Manila rope is checked and is actually falling off owing to its high cost, nearly three times as much as it was a few years ago, and it will be a long time before the demand overtakes our present output, which as you know was only last year increased by the addition of new machinery to nearly half as much again. I may here mention that our factory resumed work this morning after having been shut down since 14th December, an interval of nine weeks. If therefore we ourselves have to shut down from time to time through our inability to find markets for all we can make, I think it is very clear that there is no room at present for others in the trade. If there are any questions to answer before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be very pleased to do so.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. WILCOX, the report and accounts, as presented, were adopted and passed.

The next business was the election of a consulting committee, and on the motion of Mr. FUNG WA CHUN, seconded by Mr. WILCOX, Messrs. White, Raymond, and Brown were re-appointed.

Messrs. T. Arnold and F. Henderson were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. BROWN, seconded by Mr. RAYMOND.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen; I am much obliged to you for your attendance. Warrants will be ready at once.

In consequence of careful and systematic investigations by the Japanese authorities regarding large quantities of loot rumoured to have been smuggled away from Peking to Japan, the authorities have been pursuing for some time most extensive searches, which are now bearing fruit. In Hiroshima the searching of certain houses is still progressing. A Shanghai Times wire says that large quantities of gold and silver bullion have been discovered concealed in the houses of a merchant named Tasudo, who is supposed to have arranged with certain army people to dispose of their loot and share in the proceeds. A quantity of incriminating documents have been seized in the house of General Yamaguchi, and other high military officers' houses are being searched. A quantity of silver bullion has been discovered in the house of Colonel Awaya, at the town of Yamaguchi, and orders have been issued for the trial of the colonel by court-martial.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The following is the report of the board of directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to the ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the company, Queen's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 24th February, at noon:

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1901.

The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$645,949.87 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$459,695.15

\$1 105,645.02

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' fees... \$10,000.00

Auditors' fees... 750.00

10,750.00

leaving available for appropriation \$1,094,895.02

The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 10 per cent. or \$250,000, and a bonus of 8 per cent. or \$200,000, in all \$450,000, be paid to the shareholders, bonuses of \$20,000 to contributing shareholders, and \$25,000 to the European staff, that \$155,988.36 be written from the value of the Kowloon Docks, \$23,787.07 from the Cosmopolitan Dock, and the balance \$420,119.59 to be carried to the new account.

The total tonnage figures of ships of all kinds docked at our yards during the past half year show an increase of 5 per cent. on the corresponding half year of 1900. These figures are, for 2nd half 1900, 445,757, and for 2nd half of 1901, 469,375. This increase, however, is more than accounted for by the dockings of heavy war vessels, as merchant vessels' tonnage shows a decline of 4 per cent.

The progress of the erection of the new engine shops has been but slow. Electric-driven cranes have been put in hand for each of the three divisions of the new building and should be delivered this quarter. Tenders for driving the plant throughout the yard by electric motors are now under consideration.

Recently the anvil block, weighing 100 tons, for the large new steam hammer, was successfully cast at Kowloon and is now in position. The erection of the hammer, &c., will follow and the Dock Co. will then be prepared to deal with the very largest class of forgings.

A plan of the proposed new dock of Kowloon has been in the hands of the Hongkong Government for several weeks. It is understood the question of the sale of the land for the proposed site is still open. It is confidently expected that the present Acting Governor, General Gascoigne, will not allow the conflicting claims of the War and Colonial Offices to stand in the way of the settlement of a matter which is one of great importance not only to this Company but to the Colony generally and that he will very shortly bring this long debated matter to a conclusion satisfactory to all parties concerned.

DIRECTORS.

The Honourable J. J. Keswick, Messrs. J. H. Lewis and E. S. Whealler having left the Colony, and Mr. P. Witkowski having resigned his seat, the Honourable J. J. Bell Irving, Messrs. H. P. White, G. H. Medhurst, and E. Goetz have been invited by the directors to the vacant seats at the board. The Honourable C. P. Chater, C.M.G., has been invited to join the board. These appointments require to be confirmed by the shareholders at this meeting.

In accordance with clause 78 of the Articles of Association the Honourable J. J. Bell Irving and Mr. E. Goetz retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. D. E. Brown has been appointed Chairman for the year 1902.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thomas Arnold and Fullerton Henderson. The directors recommend these gentlemen for re-election.

R. SHEWAN, Chairman.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	\$ c.
31st Dec., 1901. ASSETS.	
Aberdeen.	
To value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement	100,000.00
Kowloon.	
To value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement	1,814,159.37
Less amount since written off	114,159.37
	\$1,700,000.00
To amount paid on account of removal of hill on the new extension, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27	7,053.45
To amount paid on account of cutting away hill at head of No. 1 Dock	809.00
To amount paid completing 16 new houses for European foremen	29,365.91
To amount paid on account of new iron store	41,25.00
To amount paid on account of new fitting shop	39,740.00
To amount paid on account of new forge	18,340.00
To amount paid on account of seawall extension	1,146.00
amount paid on account of Tonehydraulic installation	17,808.00
To amount paid on account of new coppersmiths' shop	3,618.00
To cost of new machines for boiler shop	4,600.00
To cost of new machines for engine shop	53,563.00
To cost of new machines for coppersmiths' shop	439.00
To cost of new machines for moulding shop	6,400.00
To cost of new machines for saw mill	1,253.00
To cost of new boilers for boiler shop, shipbuilding sheds, and yard purposes	16,525.00
To cost of new machines for shipbuilding sheds	13,675.00
	1,955,988.36
Cosmopolitan.	
To value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement	367,211.34
Less amount since written off	67,211.34
	300,000.00
To amount paid completing saw mill extension	11,492.40
To amount paid on account of 4 new houses for European foremen	14,000.00
To amount paid on account of electric installations, fitting motors to machines, &c.	8,795.81
To cost of new steam capstan, and fitting same at side of dock	1,811.48
To cost of new machines for engine shop and saw mill	12,687.38
	348,787.07
Tug, Launches and Lighters.	
To value of Fane as per last account	15,000.00
To value of steam launches, steam lighter, lighters and boats, as per last account	44,000.00
Less amount since written off	4,000.00
	40,000.00
Add cost of 2 new launches	13,306.00
	53,306.00
To sundry debtors	2,103.97
To value of material on hand	1,641,384.57
	\$4,325,497.97
31st Dec., 1901. LIABILITIES. \$ c.	
By shareholders for 50,000 shares of \$50 each fully paid up	2,500,000.00
By Admiralty loan £20,000. 0.0	
Less repayments	12,030.15.0
	£7,969.50 at 1/10 £ 85,960.45
By sundry creditors	63,892.50
By balance of profit brought forward from last account	459,695.15
By profit	645,949.87
	1,105,645.02
	\$4,325,497.97
REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
31st Dec., 1901.	\$ c.
To interest	22,185.90
To crown rent	3,086.05
To fire insurance	3,198.39
To office expenses, salaries, stationery and rent of head office	49,316.39
To drawing office expenses and salaries	13,679.47
To telegrams	2,019.80
To legal expenses	1,332.75
To donation, fund in aid of the memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria	500.00

To forfeited dividends returned	800.00
To Admiralty loan exchanged adjustment account	2,877.15
To profit	64,949.57
	\$744,945.77

1st July, 1901.	
By net earnings of the company's three establishments	739,575.23
By towns, net earnings	5,083.86
By scrip fees	235.00
By bonus on premia, &c.	51.68
	\$744,954.77

CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the third ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the offices of the company, at noon, on Saturday, the 1st March:—
Gentlemen.—The manager and consulting committee beg to present to the shareholders the third ordinary yearly report of the company. The accounts show a profit of ... \$24,400.6

To this has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 1,419.90

From this has to be deducted:—

Fees to consulting committee ... 1,500.0

Leaving available for appropriation ... 24,319.96

The consulting committee recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent, on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders ... 11,708.00

To write off launches and lighters ... 3,259.96

To write off engine works ... 1,644.01

To transfer to contingency account ... 5,000.00

To carry forward to next account ... 2,707.99

Investments—	
Chinese Imperial Government loan, 1886	... \$31,502.09
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, debentures	60,000.00
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., debentures	27,586.20
Shanghai Club debentures...	13,333.33
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., debentures	5,000.00
5 shares in the China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd...	375.00
	182,796.62
Steam fire engines	500.00
Accounts receivable	240,220.24
	\$2,193,183.15

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1900.	\$ c.
To losses and claims paid	20,614.30
To return premia	11,077.00
To remuneration to consulting committee and auditors	6,500.00
To balance as above	315,794.81
	\$354,986.11
By balance from last account	341,020.82
Add sundry premia since received	13,965.29
	\$354,986.11
WORKING ACCOUNT, 1901.	\$ c.
To losses and claims paid	75,920.94
To charges	24,560.13
To commissions	34,610.43
To fire brigade expenses	248.64
To balance as above	333,699.10
	\$469,048.24
By net premia received, less returns and re-insurances	330,936.37
By interest	135,066.80
By exchange	2,937.7
By transfer fees	108.00
	\$469,048.24

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-third ordinary meeting, to be held at the Company's Offices, on Thursday, the 6th March, at 11.30 a.m.:

The directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the company's accounts made up to 31st December last.

1900.—The balance at credit of working account as per last report was \$217,196.46

Add premia since received ... 833.69

Deduct claims paid in 1901 ... \$21,256.68

Deduct return premia, &c., &c., ... 9,854.93

Balance of profit ... \$186,918.54

It is proposed to apportion this sum as follows:—\$120,000 to shareholders as dividend for the year, at the rate of \$6 per share; \$207 as bonus to contributors of premia; and the balance, \$66,711.54 to the credit of extra reserve fund account, which will then stand at \$91,341.55 as shown in the annexed balance-sheet.

1901.—The balance at credit of working account at the close of this year was \$237,319.21, which is a satisfactory increase as compared with the previous report.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. P. Witkowski resigned his seat on the return of Mr. E. Gootz to the Colony, and the latter gentleman was invited to rejoin the board. This appointment will require the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. H. W. Slade and R. Shewan retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. Hutton Potts have audited the annexed accounts and offer themselves for re-election.

C. S. SHARP, Chairman.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.	
31st December, 1901.	
Capital account	\$ 400,000.00
Reserve fund	1,000,000.00
Extra reserve fund	91,341.55
Accounts payable—	\$ c.
Dividend for 1900	120,000.00
Bonus for 1900 and sundries	8,204.25
	128,204.25
Working account, '901—	
Balance at credit	237,319.21
	\$1,856,865.01
ASSETS.	
Cash at bankers	66,995.23
Fixed deposits at banks—	
H'kong & S'hai Bank's Corp.	\$190,000.00
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	75,000.00
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	50,000.00
	315,000.00
Investments—	
Chinese Imp. Govt. E. Bonds	\$90,634.93
Hk. & K'loon Wh. & Godn. Co., Ltd., debentures	103,152.50
Hongkong Club debentures	50,000.00
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., debentures	50,000.00
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd., debentures	49,877.40
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., debentures	8,172.22
	352,187.05
Loans on mortgage—	
On properties in Hongkong	\$1,039,800.00
On properties in Shanghai	7,541.66
	1,067,311.66
Rural Building Lots, Nos. 42 and 84—	
Assigned by executor of mortgagor	7,500.00
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—	
Four shares	522.00
Furniture account—	
Office furniture, &c.	720.00
Accounts receivable—	
Premia due from agencies, interest due on deposits and investments, &c.	46,599.08
	\$1,856,865.01

WORKING ACCOUNT.

1st January to 31st December, 1901.	\$ c.
Dr.	
To charges account—	
Rent, salaries, legal and surveyors' fees, taxes, stamps, stationery, &c.	\$23,312.44
Directors' and auditors' fees	7,400.00
	35,712.44
To commission account—	
Agents' commissions	23,465.91
To fire brigades' account—	
Contributions at agencies, &c.	328.53
To losses account, 1901—	
Claims paid after deduction of re-insurances	69,548.19
To amount written off—	
Furniture account	80.00
To balance	237,319.21
	\$3,645.31
Cr.	
By premium account—	
Premiums received after deduction of re-insurances	256,569.51
By interest account—	
Amount at credit, including interest due on deposits and investments, &c.	109,697.38
By transfer fee account—	
Amount at credit	187.42
	\$366,454.31

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

The following is the report of directors for presentation at the thirteenth annual meeting of shareholders, to be held on the 21st February, 1902, at 4.30 p.m.:

The directors have the pleasure to present their thirteenth annual report and a statement of the Company's accounts for the year 1901, and they feel confident they will meet with the shareholders' approval, showing as they do a continued increase in the prosperity of the Company.

The working account for the year shows a balance at credit of Tls. 187,871.31.

An interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. was paid in July, and after deducting this, there remains at credit of profit and loss account the sum of Tls. 126,248.52. From this balance there must be deducted Tls. 12,175.76 (being interest on undeveloped estates), leaving an amount of Tls. 114,072.76 available for dividend. As, however, the directors recommend a dividend of 6

per cent. on the increased capital, which will require Tls. 116,928.60, it will be necessary to take Tls. 2,855.24 from reserve fund special account, which was provided for the equalisation of dividends.

Capital.—The issue of Tls. 650,000 in July last was entirely taken up with the exception of Tls. 1,200. This was due to the decease of one of the shareholders and the absence from Shanghai of another, but the directors hope to be able to arrange this small matter within the next month.

Debentures.—In July an issue of Tls. 100,000 5 per cent. debentures was made in payment of a portion of the purchase money of one of the estates. At the same time a further issue of Tls. 250,000 6 per cent. debentures was commenced and the whole sum was taken up within a couple of months at from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. premium. This encouraged the directors to complete the issue of the Tls. 2,000,000 now authorised. The issue of Tls. 400,000 began on 1st January, 1902, and within five days Tls. 560,000 was applied for at 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. premium.

Will's Estate No. 1.—The increase shown in the capital account of this estate is due to the purchase of a plot of land and buildings on the North Soochow Road adjoining the Western boundary of the estate, and which rounds off and improves the property. A portion of the purchase money has been paid since the accounts for the year have been closed.

Chwong Hong Estate No. 2.—Two houses are in course of building for the two Portuguese Clubs, and are expected to be finished in April next.

Little's Estate No. 4.—The difference in capital account of this estate is accounted for by alterations made in the U. S. Consulate building to make it suitable for a hong and dwelling-house.

Hanbury Road Estate No. 5.—The slight increase in the capital account is due to some improvements carried out during the year.

Jinkee Estate No. 6.—The development of this estate has been carried on and it is hoped that some further building may be done this year.

Hongkew Creek Estate No. 8.—An opportunity having occurred of purchasing some more land which rounds off and materially increases the value of this property, the directors took advantage of it. The operation is not quite completed, financially, and some further payments will take place during the current year.

Estate No. 9.—The addition to capital is due to interest and taxes.

Broadway Estate No. 10.—Building operations have been commenced from which a favourable return is looked for.

Yangtsze-poo Estate No. 11.—This property was mortgaged to the Company and the mortgage had to be foreclosed. It is situated between the Yangtsze-poo Road and the river, and at the price it stands at in the Company's books the directors look upon it as a good investment, as they feel that the time is not far distant when land must rise in value in that locality.

Kiangse Road Estate No. 12.—This estate was bought in June last from Mr. Thorne, and though the return is only moderate at present, the directors consider it will eventually become one of the most valuable assets of the Company.

Pao Shan Estate No. 13.—This property lies between Range Road and the New Rifle Range. At the prices recently and at present ruling for land in this locality the directors consider it will prove a profitable investment.

Yangtsze-poo Estate No. 14.—Is situated on the Yangtsze-poo Road at the corner of Macgregor Road. It is hoped that building operations may be commenced within the next year or two to advantage.

DIRECTORS.

During the year it was considered advisable to increase the directorate to its full number, and Mr. Dudgeon was invited to rejoin the Board. Mr. Wrightson retired on his departure for home and Mr. C. R. Burkhill was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Hogg retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Wingrove retires, but also offers himself for re-election.

E. JENNER Hogg, Chairman.

The accounts are as follows:—

WORKING ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1901.	Tls. cts.
To charges accounts	2,722.18
To agency management	15,000.00
To legal expenses	597.20
To directors' fees	2,500.00
To auditors' fees	200.00
To trustees' fees	1,500.00
To interest account	34,195.46
To balance transferred to profit and loss account	187,871.31
	Taels 244,586.15
Cr.	Tls. cts.
By gross rentals	285,678.06
Less fire insurance, water, repairs, &c	41,533.46
	244,144.60
By transfer fees	193.50
By commission account	248.05
	Taels 244,586.15

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

14th March, 1901.	Dr.	Tls. cts.
To transfer to reserve fund		6,974.82
To final dividend for 1900, 6½ per cent		84,500.00
15th July.		
To interim dividend for 1901, 6 per cent		78,000.00
31st December.		
To balance		126,248.52
		Taels 295,723.34
31st Dec., 1900.	Cr.	Tls. cts.
By balance		101,386.03
31st Dec., 1901.		
By premium on debentures		6,466.00
By balance of working account		187,871.31
		Taels 295,723.34

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

31st Dec., 1901.	Dr.	Tls. cts.
To balance		218,465.53
		Taels 218,465.53
31st Dec., 1900.	Cr.	Tls. cts.
By balance		211,490.71
14th March, 1901.		
By profit and loss account		6,974.82
		Taels 218,465.53

RESERVE FUND SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

31st Dec., 1901.	Dr.	Tls. cts.
To balance		20,000.00
31st Dec., 1900.	Cr.	Tls. cts.
By balance		20,000.00

BALANCE-SHEET.

Dr.	ASSETS.	Taels cts.
Estate No. 1		610,809.56
do. 2		926,990.40
do. 4		262,271.56
do. 5		165,663.35
do. 6		706,352.18
do. 8		137,034.44
do. 9		27,796.97
do. 10		61,079.07
do. 11		27,214.41
do. 12		196,581.40
do. 13		59,769.12
do. 14		38,345.53
Cash due by agents		2,289.68
Sundry debtors		22,460.45
Sundry mortgages		612,453.04
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		58,199.31
		Taels 3,915,824.47
Cr.	LIABILITIES.	Taels cts.
Capital account		1,948,800.00
Debentures bearing interest 6 per cent		1,000,000.00
Debentures bearing interest 5½ per cent		250,000.00
Debentures bearing interest 5 per cent		350,000.00
Profit and loss account		126,248.52
Unclaimed dividends		450.40
Sundry creditors		1,860.02
Reserve fund		218,464.53
Reserve fund special account		20,000.00
		Taels 3,915,824.47

Captain von Usedom, of the German navy, aide-de-camp to the Emperor William, recently arrived in S. Petersburg, and was shortly afterwards received in audience by the Emperor at Tsarskoe Selo. He was the bearer of an autograph letter and Christmas presents from the German Emperor for the Emperor of Russia. Captain von Usedom will be remembered as having taken part in the attempted Seymour expedition to relieve Peking. He was nominated by Admiral Seymour as his successor in case of the admiral's death or incapacitation.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 15th February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

LO HO TONG AND OTHERS v. LUK PAK SHAN.

In this case the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant the sum of \$834.75, the amount estimated to be due by the defendant to the plaintiffs for the proportion of rents received by the defendant, as shown by an account rendered by the defendant to the plaintiffs. His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiffs having availed themselves of my willingness to hear further argument in this action, the question whether one or several partners could be sued by the others upon an account stated as between him and the former firm, the partnership having been dissolved before the date of that account, was argued on 5th February, by Mr. Sharp for the plaintiffs and Mr. Slade for the defendant. Mr. Sharp urged—(1) that the cases of Cullen v. Knowles (1898) 2 Q. B. 380 and Luke v. S. Kensington Hotel Company, 11 Ch. D. 121, in principle covered the present case; (2) that the account stated being stated only nominally with the former firm and actually with the partners personally, they can severally sue in respect of their shares; (3) that judgment might be given for the whole balance stated to be due, in favour of all the partners although three are plaintiffs and one is defendant. The first and third points taken by Mr. Sharp appear to be in effect the same point. In Cullen v. Knowles it was held that one of the joint promisees could under certain conditions maintain an action on a contract making the other joint promisee a co-defendant: whilst in Luke v. S. Kensington Hotel Company the decision was that one of several mortgagees could maintain an action to foreclose the mortgage making, under certain conditions, the other mortgagees co-defendants. The essential difference between those cases and the present case is that the cause of action lay between a plaintiff and a defendant who had separate interests and not between plaintiffs and a defendant who, as in this case, have similar interests. In both the cases cited a difficulty had to be overcome: that difficulty was that no action could be maintained by one of two or more joint promisees or mortgagees unless the other promisees or mortgagees were also parties to the action. That difficulty was solved by joining the recalcitrant or impotent joint promisees or mortgagees as co-defendants along with the real defendant against whom the action lay. This was done in order to have all the parties interested in the litigation before the court. The real defendant bore the brunt of the action, and the other joint promisees, or mortgagees, who ought to have been co-plaintiffs, were made nominal defendants because they had refused or were unable to be made co-plaintiffs. Then judgment was given against the real defendant and in favour of the plaintiff or co-plaintiffs, and the nominal co-defendants. The principle of Cullen v. Knowles and Luke v. S. Kensington Hotel Co. is shortly that, where there is a cause of action by joint promisees against an independent promisor, the action may be saved to the plaintiffs, notwithstanding the inability or refusal of any joint promisee to be made a co-plaintiff, by joining that joint promisee as a nominal defendant along with the real defendant. There must, it seems to me, be in the first instance a substantive defendant against whom an action would lie. He being in existence, then an unwilling or incapacitated joint promisee might be joined as co-defendant *pro forma*. In the present case, the sole defendant is, if he has any status, a joint promisee having the same status as the co-plaintiffs. Bring him into the ranks of the co-plaintiffs with whom he is a joint promisee and he must disappear as a defendant leaving no real defendant to the action. Whereas in the two cases cited, if the joint promisee had been made a co-plaintiff, the real defendant would still have existed. Mr. Sharp ingeniously tried to overcome the difficulty presented by the cases by conferring on the defendant a dual capacity both as promisor and joint promisee—i.e., as promisor he

was the real defendant and as joint-promises he was a nominal co-defendant and therefore came within the principle of the cases cited. If he was a promisor, he was one to others jointly with himself. But can a man make a promise to himself jointly with others? If he could, then he with the others could sue himself upon the promise, and be both a plaintiff and a defendant in an action, which is out of the question. Plaintiffs' counsel's second point on which chief reliance was placed was that as the account was stated only nominally with a firm and in reality with the partners personally, those partners could severally sue in respect of their shares. On the face of the instrument, the account was stated with the firm—i.e., with the co-plaintiffs and the defendant jointly as being partners in the firm, the name of the firm being used compendiously to embrace all the partners thereof. There is, in my judgment, nothing in the instrument to show that it was a promise to pay to each partner his proportionate share of the sum stated in the account to be due by one partner to the firm. I may not interpret the instrument by looking at the partnership agreement which it does not incorporate by reference or otherwise, nor does the wording of the claim on the writ of summons issued subsequently to the instrument in question in any degree aid the court. But it was argued that rights which were joint before dissolution became as well several thereafter, and that therefore the plaintiffs had each a several right of action in respect of their shares and could join their several causes of action in one action as co-plaintiffs. In support of this line of argument, the case of Palmer v. Mallett 36 Ch. D. 411 was cited, and reliance was placed on Section 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Speaking generally, cases in which the actions or suits are between partners and non-partners do not apply to cases where the action or suit is brought by partners against co-partners. Palmer v. Mallett is a case in which Palmer had been member of a partnership and Mallett had entered into a restrictive bond with Palmer and his partner. It was held that, though Palmer and his partner had dissolved partnership, yet Palmer alone could bring an action on the bond against Mallett. If this case had not been decided on the special wording of an instrument and the action had been between partners, then it might have been applicable to the circumstances of the case now before the court. As an authority it goes no further than to establish that if an instrument shows that any partner may sue apart from his other partners, then such partner may sue alone when the action is against a non-partner. It cannot be taken as an authority for the proposition that between partners, a right of action, which was joint before dissolution, becomes several after dissolution. The court requires direct authority before it can accept the proposition which has been advanced. But even if Palmer v. Mallett established the proposition put forward, I am of opinion that Section 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not include the case of a consolidation of several alleged debts into one amount in an action brought by the creditors jointly. For example if D owes A, B, and C \$x, \$y, and \$z respectively, I doubt whether A, B, and C may join as co-plaintiffs in one action claiming from D a lump sum of \$(x+y+z). A, B, and C might unite their several claims, but not lump the amounts claimed in one action, provided the causes of action arose out of the same transaction or series of transactions and any common question of law or fact would arise; but there must be several causes of action. In the present case there are not several causes of action, because the defendant is not liable in contract to each of the co-plaintiffs severally. For the defendant Mr. Slade cited Fromont v. Coupland 2 Bing. 170 and Richardson v. Bank of England 4 My. & Co. at 171, and argued that there was no implied promise by the defendant to pay partners according to their shares, that defendant merely admitted that he ought to have received so much rent to be accounted for to the firm, that there was no debt due from defendant to his late partners and therefore no admission of a debt, and that a final account of all partnership transactions

must be taken before one partner can be compelled to pay a specific sum, admitted to be in his hands on account of the partnership, to the other partners. With these contentions I agree and merely add that after a further perusal of my notes of evidence and of the exhibits put in, I am of opinion that the partnership was dissolved on the 31st August, 1901, and that the instrument which is the foundation of this action was not a final account of all the partnership transactions. The result is that I see no reason to alter the opinion which I had previously formed, *vis.*, that the plaintiffs must be non-suited with costs.

Tuesday, 6th February.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CALENDAR.

Five cases appeared on the calendar—Fan Sing (1) unlawfully wounding, (2) inflicting grievous bodily harm; Tang Yau Tai (1 and 2) uttering a forged bank-note, (3) having forged bank-notes; Lau Chan and To Chiu Hon, manslaughter; Un King, manslaughter; and U Cheuk and six others (1) robbery being armed, (2) larceny, (3) receiving stolen goods.

ARMED ROBBERY.

The Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C., Attorney-General, asked his Lordship to take the pleas in this case, as it was probable that four of the defendants would plead guilty.

The indictment was read over, and four of the defendants having admitted their guilt, the case was adjourned until Monday.

FORGERY.

Tang Yau Tai was charged with having on 7th January, at Sam-shui-po, uttered two forged \$10 bank-notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and also with having forged bank-notes in his possession. He pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—R. Douglas, W. Schumacher, J. Gillespie, D. A. Cordeiro, B. M. C. da Cunha, A. Rumjahn, and F. P. R. Xavier.

In detailing the circumstances of the case, the Attorney-General said that about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th January, at a place close by Sam-shui-po, the prisoner went into a miscellaneous goods shop kept by a woman and asked for a dollar's worth of rice. He got his rice, and tendered in payment a forged \$10 note, receiving \$9 change. Presumably emboldened by his success, the prisoner, about two hours afterwards, went to an opium divan almost directly opposite the woman's shop, and bought some small packets of dross opium. He handed over a \$10 note, which the divan-keeper took to the grocer next door, who pronounced the note a forgery. They told the prisoner it was bad, and of course some talking ensued. People gathered round, and the prisoner attempted to run away. However, he was caught and handed over to the police.

Evidence was led, after which the jury found the prisoner guilty.

In passing sentence of seven years' imprisonment, his Lordship said he found it necessary to inflict exemplary punishment in view of the fact that a recent sentence of three years' imprisonment seemed to have had no effect in lessening this class of crime.

ALLEGED WOUNDING.

Fan Sing was charged with unlawfully wounding and inflicting grievous bodily harm.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Un King, coolie, pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter. The jury was the same as in the previous cases.

In stating the circumstances, the Attorney-General said the prisoner was pulling a truck, another coolie pushing from behind. The truck, with its load, weighed something over a ton, and as if was proceeding from West Point to a godown in the Central district it ran over a little girl of six years. The child was playing on the Praya with other three little girls of from twelve to thirteen years of age, and they stated that the prisoner slapped her in the face and caused her to fall right in the path of the

truck, which passed over her, inflicting injuries from which she died shortly afterwards. Dr. Bell certified that death was due to internal hemorrhage, the liver and spleen being fractured. The question for the jury would be whether the prisoner's conduct amounted to manslaughter, or whether the affair was purely an accident caused by the child running in front of the truck. The only independent witness was an Indian constable, who stated at the Magistracy that he did not know how the child came to fall down. The difficulty was as to whether the three children could be believed—that the prisoner struck the little girl and caused her to fall under the truck. If the jury believed the evidence of the children, the case would seem to be one of manslaughter; but if, after hearing all the evidence, they had reasonable doubt about the matter, it would be their duty to acquit the prisoner. The Attorney-General deemed it his duty to bring this case before the jury, as there could be no doubt that heavily-laden trucks, imperfectly controlled through being undermanned, at times made the streets of Hongkong extremely dangerous, and coolies must understand that they could not with impunity run over everybody who came in their way.

Evidence having been heard, the jury, after an absence of five minutes, found the prisoner not guilty, adding a rider as to the desirability of having trucks properly manned.

The prisoner was discharged, and the Court adjourned until Saturday at 10 a.m.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Stewards.—His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Adm'l. Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.B.; His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G.; Rear Admiral H. T. Grenfell, R.N., C.M.G.; Commodore Francis Powell, R.N., C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. B. Koe, D.A.A.G. (B); A. Babington, Esq.; the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving; the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G.; D. Gillies, Esq.; M. Grote, Esq.; Sir Thomas Jackson, Kt.; E. W. Rutter, Esq.; H. P. White, Esq.; and the Hon. T. H. Whitehead.

Clerks of the Scale.—A. Babington, Esq., and E. W. Rutter, Esq.

Judge.—The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G.
Assistant Judge.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. B. Koe, D.A.A.G. (B).

Starter.—M. Grote, Esq.

2nd Starter.—E. M. Bishop, Esq.

Handicapper.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. B. Koe, D.A.A.G. (B).

Hon. Treasurer.—J. C. Peter, Esq.

Clerk of the Course.—T. F. Hough, Esq.

Assistant Clerk of the Course.—A. S. Anton, Esq.

Seldom is it that the Hongkong Jockey Club's annual Race Meeting is attended by other than the most propitious weather, and the on 19th inst. proved no exception to this happy rule. Certainly, after the long drought the Colony has experienced it would have been disappointing had the one occasion in the year when Hongkong is *en fête* been marred by even the rain we want so much. Slightly overcast in the morning, the sky cleared as the day advanced and gradually assumed the blue tint that speaks only of ideal weather for outdoor enjoyment. The first race did not start till noon, but long enough before that hour crowds of people were making their way to Happy Valley—people in traps, on bicycles, in rickshas, in chairs, and on foot, all directing their course for the same goal. The Chinese, of course, predominated, and they poured along in one long, endless stream. Their stalls, too—the usuals stalls with the unknown delicacies exposed for sale—lined each side of the road to Happy Valley, and these were supplemented by sideshows whose mysteries their owners, by the devices peculiar to the craft the wide world over, tempted the public to explore. On the Race Course gay bunting everywhere greeted the eye, and trestles of greenery enhanced the appearance of stands and matchsheds. The attendance this year was greater than has hitherto been the case, and fashionably-attired Europeans rubbed shoulders with Easterners

whose characteristic dress lost nothing in comparison with that of the people from over the seas. Nearly all the prominent public men in the Colony were present, including the popular owner of the Derby winner, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne. The arrangements in connection with the Race Meeting did not differ from those of previous years, except so far as the Pari-mutuel was concerned. Those who have been present at former Races and have had occasion to visit the Pari-mutuel need not be reminded of the trouble and worry with which that visit was accomplished, if, indeed, they had not frequently to turn away disappointed. This year nothing of the kind has occurred, and all through the careful management of Mr. W. Farmer, of the New Victoria Hotel, who is running the Pari-mutuel and does so on a methodical system that makes confusion almost impossible. People who have a horse to back go into a compartment allocated to fanciers of that particular animal, and when they have deposited their money and received a ticket bearing the horse's name they pass out by a door facing them, marked "Exit." Thus all crushing and crowding are obviated, and everything proceeds with the smoothness of a millpond. The band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Bandmaster Moir, attended, and with their pleasing selections contributed no small nor unimportant quota to the day's enjoyment.

Ten races were down for decision. Mr. G. C. C. Master was in luck's way, and piloted home the winners of the Wong-nei-chong Stakes and the Valley Stakes. Twelve started in the Valley Stakes, and Weary Willy so far belied his name as to come in first, although he had not much to spare. The field in the "Victoria" Stakes numbered nine, and victory fell to Set, who, restive at the start, won a hard race by two lengths. The Derby, for which eight ran, was anyone's race for a time, Ichiban at one time looking like winning. However, Ivy's rider knew his business, and he nursed his mount well, finally bringing him in two lengths ahead of the field. Major-General Gascoigne was enthusiastically cheered as he led the horse past the Stand. There were no outstanding features in the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth races, the distances militating against exciting finishes. The Encouragement Stakes, distance five furlongs, was won in a scurry by Vanity—America, who was fancied, spoiling any chances he might have had by bolting and going right round the entire course; he finished last, eventually.

Appended are the results of the races, with descriptions and times:—
THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES; A sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$300 added; second to receive \$100 from the stakes; open to all Hongkong subscription water griffins of this season 1901-1902; weight for inches as per scale. Half a mile.

Mr. Godfreys Master's Punch, 10st 6lbs*	(Mr. Master) 1
Capt. Warren's Brumby, 11st 3lbs†	(Mr. Owen) 2
Major Gwynne's The Duchess, 11st 1lb†	(Major Gwynne) 3
Mr. Drysdust's Coroner, 11st 6lbs	(Mr. Crawford) 0
Mr. Wayfoong's Lorna Doone, 11st	(Mr. Black) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Lotus, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. Fourthieve's Alibaba, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Mr. Wheelruth's Vexation, 10st 2lbs	(Mr. Feid) 0
Mr. R. Shewan's Iris, 10st 2lbs	(Mr. Mackie) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts's Ocean Queen, 10st 10lbs	(Mr. Crighton) 0
Mr. Carruther's Messenger Boy, 11st 1lb†	(Mr. Cruickshank) 0
Mr. J. Peel's Isabel, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Gresson) 0

* 2lbs overweight. † each 1 lb overweight.
‡ 3lbs overweight.

Twelve ran. After one or two ineffectual attempts at a start, the field got away, badly, however. Punch and The Duchess took the lead, Brumby coming on strongly on the outside and the others tailing out. Passing the Village, Punch took first place, followed by The Duchess and Brumby in the order named.

Mr. Master's mount finally won a runaway race by five lengths; Brumbie just passed The Duchess on the post. Time, 54secs. The VALLEY STAKES; A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$300 added; second to receive \$100; open to all Hongkong and Shanghai subscription waler; weight for inches as per Bye-Law No. 12. Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902, allowed 10lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Master's Mayfly (late Hoodoo) 11st 10lbs	(Mr. Master) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts's Silver Spur, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Cumming) 2
Mr. Caulfield's Blazer, 10st 12lbs*	(Mr. Caulfield) 3
Mr. Kingston's Altgold, 11st 2lbs	(Mr. McMillan) 0
Mr. Carruther's Annie, 11st 2lbs	(Mr. W. W. Cox) 0
Mr. Fortesquieu's Iron Duke, 11st 3lbs	(Mr. Black) 0
Mr. Darius' Glory, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Reid) 0

* 1 lb overweight

Seven started, and got away at the first attempt. Silver Spur took the lead, closely followed by Mayfly. Going up to the Black Rock Mayfly drew level with the leader, and forged ahead to such purpose that, passing the Village, he was nearly a couple of lengths in front. A hard race ensued up the Straight, Mayfly winning eventually by three lengths; half a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 23 secs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES; Winner to receive \$750; Second \$150; Third \$50. Open to all Hongkong Subscription Waler Griffins of this season, 1901-1902. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this Meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Lieut.-Col. Hughes's Weary Willy, 11st 2lbs	(Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. Wheelrutt's Vanity, 10st 6lbs	(Mr. Reid) 2
Mr. Master's Remnant, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Master) 3
Major Gwynne's Lucky Jim, 11st 8lbs	(Major Gwynne) 0
Mr. J. Peel's Believa, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr. Hammonia's Ping Pong, 12st 2lbs	(Mr. Crighton) 0
Messrs. D. E. Brown and H. P. White's America, 10st 6lbs	(Mr. Crawford) 0
Mr. Lightship's Sea Breeze, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Mr. Buxey's Climbing Rose, 11st 6lbs	(Mr. W. W. Cox) 0
Mr. Scottie's Fifeshire, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Black) 0
Mr. David's Audace, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Baird) 0
Mr. Tremearne's Geisha, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Gegg) 0

Twelve ran. A ragged start, one or two of the horses being left at the post. Vanity shot into the van, and held a plucky lead all the way round to the Village, the remainder coming on in processional order. Entering the Straight an exciting race ensued, Weary Willy drawing up on the outside and challenging the leader. Remnant tried the same tactics on the inside, but was not successful. Weary Willy beat Vanity in the last few strides, and won a splendid race by little more than a head; length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 26 secs. The "VICTORIA" STAKES; winners to receive \$500; second \$150; third \$50; open to all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; bona fide griffins on 1st February, 1902, and subscription griffins of Foochow 1901 and Amoy 1902 meetings, allowed 7 lbs. entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Set, 11st 7lbs	(Mr. Gresson) 1
Mr. Dryasdust's Ace of Hearts, 11st 11bs	(Mr. Crawford) 2
Mr. G. H. Potts's Disgust, 10st 12lbs	(Mr. Cumming) 3
Mr. Buxey's Selected Rose, 10st 5lbs	(Mr. Reid) 0
Mr. Moy's Blueberry, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Pontifex) 0
Mr. Buxey's Carnation Rose, 10st 12lbs	(M. W. W. Cox) 0

Mr. Dryasdust's Renegade, 10st 6lbs	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Hyacinth, 10st 12lbs	(Mr. Master) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts's Moriturus, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Cruickshank) 0

* 1 lb overweight.

Nine ran. Set was balky, and his rider had to dismount whilst the horse was led to the post; even then he refused at first to face the flag. All got away nicely at the first attempt. Passing the post for the first time, Selected Rose was leading and Ace of Hearts pressing hard; the rest were close up. This order was maintained right round to the Black Rock, when Set began to pick up and passing the Village shot into first place. Taking a good lead entering the Straight, Set won a good race by three lengths; bad third. Time, 2 mins. 6½ secs.

The HONGKONG DERBY; A sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,500 added (half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries); winner to receive 70 per cent; second 20 per cent; third 10 per cent; open to all Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

Maj.-Gen. Sir W. J. Gascoigne's Ivy, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Gresson) 1
Mr. G. Master's Ichiban, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Master) 2

Maj.-Gen. Sir W. J. Gascoigne's Marda, 11st 12lbs	(Mr. Cruickshank) 3
Mr. Jay's Mordskerl, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. Buxey's Yellow Rose, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. W. W. Cox) 0
Capt. Warren's Brumbie, 11st 11bs	(Mr. Owen)* 0

Mr. Robert Shewan's Eros, 11st	(Mr. Reid) 0
Mr. A. Babington's Clohilda, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. Crighton) 0

* 1 lb overweight.

Eight ran. From a good start, the General's ponies, Marda and Ivy, took the lead, the former making the pace; Ichiban was close up, and passing the Village took second place from Ivy. This order was maintained in the gallop up the Straight, and passing the post for the first time the positions were - Marda, Ichiban, and Ivy. Ichiban challenged Marda going past the Bridge at the football field, and took the lead. Ivy, held well in hand, now shot past Marda and Ichiban in succession, and gained an advantage that was never afterwards lost. Re-entering the Straight, Ichiban, in second place, was fully a length from Ivy, which won a fast race by two lengths: five lengths between second and third. Yellow Rose was fourth and Eros fifth. Time, 2 min. 53 1-5 secs. Three cheers were given as Ivy was led past the Stand by its popular owner.

The FOOCHOW CUP; a sweepstake of \$10 each with \$350 added; second to receive \$100; open to all Hongkong and Shanghai subscription waler; weight for inches as per Bye-Law No. 12; previous winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902, allowed 7 lbs. From the two mile post once round and in.

The Old Firm's Black Snake, 11st 10lbs	(Mr. Crawford) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts's Nightmare, 11st 3lbs	(Mr. Cumming) 2

Mr. John Peel's Golden Bell, 11st 10lbs	(Mr. Gresson) 3
Mr. Kingston's Extravagance, 11st 3lbs	(Mr. McMillan) 0

Mr. Carruther's Annie, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Schwind)* 0
Mr. David's Loyalist, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Baird) 0

Mr. G. H. Potts's Silver Spur, 11st 8lbs	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
* Wrong colours: 2lbs overweight.	

Seven ran. After several false starts, all got well away. The Stand was passed first time round in a cluster, except for Extravagance, which was right away last. Black Snake was leading, Golden Bell being second and Nightmare third. Passing the Bridge and entering the Back Stretch, the field tailed off and Black Snake increased his lead slightly. The same order was maintained all the way round, but after entering the Straight, Nightmare, too late,

as it proved, shot along on the outside and took second place. Black Snake won by a length; same distance between second and third. Time, 2 min. 2½ secs.

The HONGKONG CLUB CUP; presented; second to receive the entrance fees; open to all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; bona fide griffins on 1st February, 1902, and subscription griffins of Foochow 1901 and Amoy 1902 meetings, allowed 5 lbs; entrance \$15. One mile and a half.

Mr. G. H. Potts's Pandur, 11st 11bs	(Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. Buxey's Rare Rose, 10st 12lbs	(Mr. W. W. Cox) 2

Mr. Dryasdust's Sinbad, 10st 9lbs	(Mr. Crawford) 3
Mr. H. Schlee's Merrylegs, 11st 11bs	(Mr. Master) 0

Mr. Dryasdust's Umpire, 11st 11bs	(Mr. Crighton) 0
Mr. Moy's Nutberry, 11st 4lbs	(Mr. Gresson) 0

Mr. J. H. Lewis's Bulbul, 10st 12lbs	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Seven ran. Pandur, in cantering to the post, tried to run off the course, but on being turned went quietly to face the starters flag. All got away together, but Sinbad and Nutberry soon went ahead and led a still closely-bunched field. Passing the Stand for the first time, these two ponies were still leading, and the others were running in a ruck, Merrylegs bringing up the rear. No alteration in the order of going took place till the Black Rock was passed, when Pandur took first place, followed by Rare Rose and Sinbad, Nutberry being out of it. Pandur won easily by five lengths. Nutberry was fourth. Merrylegs did not finish. Time, 3 min. 15 secs.	

The LUSITANO CUP; presented by the members of the Club Lusitano; second to receive the entrance fees; open to all subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra for each race: entrance \$10. One mile

Mr. Magpie's Bay Ronald, 10st. 10lbs	(Mr. Crighton) 1
Mr. Rags' My Lady, 11st. 4lbs	(Mr. W. W. Cox) 2

Mr. John Peel's Belle Helene,	(Mr. Gresson) 3
Mr. Jay's Witzbold, 11st.	(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. Wayfoong's Lorna Doone, 11st.	(Mr. Black) 0
Mr. Scottie's Fifeshire, 11st. 12lbs	(Mr. Bishop)* 0

griffins of this season, 1901-1902; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners to carry 10 lbs. extra for each race; previous non-starters to carry 12 stone or top weight if over; entrance \$10; from the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. G. C. C. Master's Ichiban, 12st 4lbs*
(Mr. Master) 1

Major-Gen. Gascoigne's Marda, 11st 12lbs...
(Gresson) 2

Major J. H. Gwynne's The Duchess, 11st...
(Major Gwynne) 3

* 10lbs penalty.

Three ran. The field was the smallest of the meeting, so far, and the chances were pretty evenly divided between the three walers, Marda having perhaps the greatest number of supporters. The start was excellent, all getting away at the dropping of the flag. Marda had a lead of three-quarters of a length from The Duchess passing the Stand, Ichiban being about three lengths behind. Marda whose rider kept him well in hand, maintained his advantage, and going up to the Black Rock was a clear length in front, Ichiban, having beaten The Duchess, now running second. The Duchess gave up, and a grand race ensued between the other two. Coming up like a flash on the outside, Ichiban, ridden splendidly by Mr. Master, beat Marda in the last few strides and won the best race of the Meeting by a neck. The successful rider was loudly cheered on his way to the Paddock. Time, 2min. 4 2/5 secs.

The EXCHANGE PLATE; value \$500; presented by the bankers and exchange brokers of Hongkong; second to receive 70 per cent. of the entrance fees; third 30 per cent. open to all China ponies; previous winners at this meeting of one race 7 lbs., of two races 10 lbs. extra; previous non-starters to carry 1. stone; bona fide griffins on 1st February, 1902, and subscription griffins of Foochow 1901 and Amoy 1902 meetings allowed 7 lbs.; entrance \$10. From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. Buxey's Rare Rose, 10st 12lbs ...
(W. W. Cox) 1

Mr. G. H. Potts's Pandur, 11st 8lbs ...
(Mr. Cumming) 2

Mr. Dryasdust's Ace of Hearts, 11st 1lb ...
(Mr. Crawford) 3

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Hyacinth, 11st *
(Mr. Schwind) 0

Mr. Buxey's Carnation Rose, 10st 12lbs ...
(Mr. Reid) 0

Mr. J. H. Lewis's Bulbul, 10st 12lbs ...
(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. Moy's Nutberry, 11st 4lbs ...
(Mr. Master) 0

* 2 lbs overweight.

Seven ran. From the start, not a very good one, Nutberry took the lead, a short head in advance of Rare Rose and Hyacinth when the stand was passed; the others were bunched together close behind. Hyacinth went in front when the Bridge was reached, and rapidly drew ahead until fully six lengths separated him from the second horse, Nutberry. The field drew up on the leader coming down the hill from the Black Rock, where Hyacinth gave up. Rare Rose was a length ahead of Pandur when the Straight was entered, but the latter challenged gamely on the outside, and a grand race fell to Rare Rose by a short head only; one length between second and third. Time, 2 min. 22 4/5 secs.

The JOCKEY CUP; a sweepstakes of \$250 added; second to receive \$100; open to all Hongkong subscription waler griffins of the season, 1901-1902; winners of previous races during the meeting barred; to be ridden by jockeys who have not had a winning mount in Hongkong or China previous to this meeting; weight for inches as per scale. Once round.

Mr. Rags's My Lady, 11st 4lbs...
(Mr. Gegg) 1

Mr. John Peel's Belle Hélène, 11st 2lbs ...
(Mr. Ogilvy) 2

Mr. Jay's Witzbold, 11st ...
(Mr. Schwind) 3

Mr. G. Master's Susan, 11st...
(Mr. Caulfeild) 0

Mr. Lightship's Seabreeze, 11st 4lbs ...
(Mr. Mackie) 0

Mr. A. Babington's Bridget, 11st 2lbs ...
(Mr. Owen) 0

Mr. Tremearne's Geisha, 11st 4lbs ...
(Mr. M'Intyre) 0

Capt. Warren's Brumbie, 11st ...
(Baird) 0

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Narcissus, 1st ...
(Mr. M'Millan) 0

Mr. Scottie's Fifeshire, 12st*
(Mr. Bishop) 0

Mr. Hammonia's Pingpong, 12st 2lbs ...
(Mr. Wivel) 0

* 6lbs overweight

Eleven ran. Geisha, for some reason, did not go to the post. Fifeshire got away with a good lead from a bad start, and held it round to the Black Rock, where he dropped away right behind, unable to stay. My Lady cleared the ruck, and won easily. Time, 1min. 7secs.

The PROFESSIONAL CUP; presented; second to receive the entrance fees; open to all Hongkong and Shanghai subscription walers; weight for inches as per Bye-law No. 12; Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902, allowed 5 lbs.; previous winners at this meeting of one race 7 lbs., of two or more races 10 lbs. extra; previous non-starters at this meeting barred; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Golden Bell, 10st 10lbs ...
(Mr. Gresson) 1

The Old Firm's Black Snake, 12st 3lbs * ...
(Mr. Crawford) 2

Mr. G. H. Potts's Silver Spur, 11st 8lbs ...
(Mr. Cumming) 3

Mr. G. Master's Mayfly, 11st 3lbs*
(Mr. Master) 0

Mr. G. H. Potts's Nightmare, 11st 3lbs ...
(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. H. W. Fortesquieu's Iron Duke, 11st 3lbs...
(Mr. Crichton) 0

* Each 7lbs penalty.

Six ran. Iron Duke took the lead from the start, a fairly good one, followed by Mayfly. Passing the Stand Golden Bell was four lengths behind, the other five running neck-and-neck. In the Back Stretch Mayfly went up into first place, and was promptly challenged by Black Snake. At the Black Rock, Golden Bell suddenly shot out and headed the field, winning easily; two lengths between second and third; Iron Duke was last. Time, 2 min. 23 1/5 secs.

The GYMKHANA STAKES; value \$300; presented by the Gymkhana Committee, added to a sweepstakes of \$5 each; winner to receive 70 per cent.; third 10 per cent.; open to all Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902, measuring under 14 hands 1 inch in height, as per registered measurement; weight for inches as per scale runners previously unplaced 5 lbs.; previous winners barred. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Versicolour, 10st 12lbs ...
(Mr. Gresson) 1

Mr. John Peel's Sweet William, 10st 8lbs ...
(Mr. Cumming) 0

Mr. G. Master's Lowly, 10st 3lbs*
(Mr. Master) 3

Sir T. Jackson's Biddy, 10st 1lb ...
(Mr. Mackie) 0

Mr. Wheelnut's Vexation, 9st 11lbs ...
(Mr. Reid) 0

Mr. R. Shewan's Iris, 10st 5lbs†
(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Messrs. Brown and White's America, 11st 2lbs†
(Mr. Crawford) 0

* Each 1lb overweight. † 5lbs overweight.

† 6lbs overweight.

Seven ran. Biddy limped on the way to the post, and delayed the start. America got away in the lead, followed by Vanity, Biddy, Versicolour, Vexation, Iris, and Lowly. America gave up coming down from the Black Rock, and the field was then headed by Versicolour. Lowly challenged entering the Straight, but could not stay, and dropped behind Sweet William. Versicolour won easily; a neck between second and third. Time, 2min. 41/5 secs.

THIRD DAY.

The genial weather all along prevailing favoured the third day of the Meeting. The attendance in the early part of the forenoon was smaller than hitherto, but after the tiffin-hour people crowded in till the grounds assumed their usual animated appearance. Friday marked the close of the Race Meeting so far as what may be called the official part of it is concerned. The first race the Grand Stand Stakes, had five starters. Rebel King was the favourite, and the only question was as to his ability to carry the 7lbs. penalty. He did carry

it, and won easily, Selected Rose being the only pony to offer serious opposition. The Waler Handicap was a grand race. Of the eight starters, Golden Bell and Mayfly were both fancied, and each made a gallant effort to pull off the prize. Golden Bell took the lead at the bend, but was sternly challenged by Mayfly on the outside, and won with very little to spare. The Challenge Cup, one mile and a quarter, was anyone's race, four starting and Sinbad, Nutberry, and Rare Rose running beautifully neck-and-neck as they passed the Stand for the first time. The distance was too much for Nutberry, however, and the pony gave up half-way. Rare Rose got away entering the Straight, and won by half-a-length from Sinbad. The Ladies' Purse was Marda's race and was won by a length from Mr. Master's Punch, who tried all he could but found the favourite too much for him.

After the race the Purse was handed to the successful jockey, Mr. W. J. Gresson, by Miss Bernard, who in turn, was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers, to which were attached a long streamer of the Jockey Club's colours. Three cheers were then given for Miss Bernard and the ladies. Yellow Rose was the popular fancy for the "Blake" Challenge Cup, and won in a canter. The start for the Parsee Cup was bad, Blueberry being left at the post. The pony picked up remarkably, however, and, passing all of the other six starters like a streak, had a lead of three lengths in the Back Stretch. There was no staying power to back up the effort, however, and Blueberry dropped out after passing the Black Rock. The race fell to Moriturus, who beat Disgust by half-a-length. The Pari-mutuel paid \$50.60 over Moriturus for a win. Sweet William, who came in first for the Phaeton Stakes, led throughout, but was hard pressed at the finish by Vexation, and won by half-a-length only.

The race for the Waler Champion Stakes was startling in its developments. Marda, entering the Back Stretch, charged a sand-hill and fell, throwing his rider, who, fortunately, got his feet clear of the stirrups and scrambled out of harm's way as the horse came down. Neither was hurt. As My Lady entered the Straight, she, too, lost her head and jumped into the ditch. Beyond being much begrimed, rider and horse were none the worse for the fall. Mr. Master, on Ichiban, again won through horsemanship, Bay Ronald, who made an exciting finish of it, being beaten by about a length. The best race of the day was that for the Championship Stakes. Set led nearly all the way, but ultimately was forced to give in to Rare Rose. Pandur had been playing a waiting game, and, passing Set, made a splendid effort to beat Rare Rose, who had only a neck to her credit when she passed the post. The Nil Desperandum Stakes always have a big field. Sixteen ran, and as the distance was only half-a-mile it was a helter-skelter race all the time. Susan got away at the start, but finished nowhere, Brumbie winning by a clear length.

Appended are the results, with descriptions and times:—

The GRAND STAND STAKES; value \$40; second to receive \$120; third \$50; for China ponies bona fide griffins on 1st February, 1902; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners of one race 5lbs., of two races 7lbs., of three races 10lbs. extra; previous non-starters at this meeting barred; entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. H. Potts's Rebel King, 11st 5lbs ...
(Mr. Cumming) 1

Mr. Buxey's Selected Rose, 10st 12lbs ...
(Mr. W. W. Cox) 2

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pansy, 11st 1lb...
(Mr. Reid) 3

Mr. G. H. Potts's Robber King, 11st 4lbs...
(Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. Buxey's Queen Rose, 10st 12lbs ...
(Mr. Crichton) 0

Five ran. Rebel King, already the winner of two races at the Meeting, was favourite. Pansy delayed the start by her restiveness, and it was fully five minutes before the field got away. Selected Rose in the lead and Pansy last. Going easy passing the Stand first time round, the order was—Selected Rose, Rebel King, Queen Rose, Pansy, and Robber King. The

last-named was making no attempt, and dropped away in the Back Stretch. Coming down the hill from the Black Rock, Rebel King challenged Selected Rose, and taking the lead at the Village, won easily by three lengths; close finish for second place. Time, 2 min. 44 3/5 secs.

The WALER HANDICAP; winner to receive \$1,000; second \$25; third \$100; open to all Hongkong and Shanghai subscription waler. entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

Mr. John Peel's Golden Bell, 11st 13lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 1

Mr. G. C. C. Master's Mayfly, 10st 13lbs ... (Mr. Master) 2

The Olo Firm's Black Snake, 12st 3lbs ... (Mr. Crawford) 3

Mr. Kingston's Altgold, 10st 9lbs* ... (Mr. Bruton) 0

Mr. W. T. Caulfield's Blazer, 10st 6lbs† ... (Mr. Caulfield) 0

Mr. G. H. Potts's Silver Spur, 11st 5lbs ... (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. G. H. Potts's Nightmare, 11st 6lbs ... (Mr. Cumming) 0

Mr. Carruthers' Annie, 10st 15lbs ... (Mr. W. W. Cox) 0

† Wrong colours. * 7lbs overweight. † 6lbs overweight.

Eight ran. Silver Spur got away at the start, but Annie was left at the post. Passing the Stand, Silver Spur was leading by quite three lengths, followed next in order by Nightmare and Black Snake. The last-named drew level with the leader in the Back Stretch, but coming down the hill from the Black Rock Mayfly and Golden Bell drew out from the field and challenged the two leaders. Silver Spur gave up, and the race was left to Golden Bell, Mayfly, and Black Snake. The first got a bare lead entering the Straight, and won a hard race from Mayfly by a length; bad third. Time, 2min. 52secs.

The CHALLENGE CUP; presented by the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving; for China ponies; to be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner; winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 10 per cent. of the entrance fees; weight for inches as per scale; entrance (forced) \$5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Buxey's Rare Rose, 10st 12lbs ... (Mr. W. W. Cox) 1

Mr. Dryasdust's Sinbad, 10st 9lbs ... (Mr. Crawford) 2

Mr. Dryasdust's Umpire, 11st 1lb ... (Mr. Crighton) 3

Mr. Moy's Nutberry, 11st 4lbs ... (Mr. Master) 0

Four ran. The start was a good one. Sinbad got away in the lead slightly going up to the Black Rock, where the field tailed out. The ponies closed in on the leader entering the Straight, and passing the stand for the first time it was anyone's race—Sinbad, Nutberry, and Rare Rose running neck-and-neck, and Umpire being close up. The last-named passed Nutberry in the Back Stretch, and all were bunched together coming down from the Black Rock. Rare Rose and Sinbad, the former on the rails, were almost level entering the Straight, but the former drew away and won by a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time, 3min. 51 3/5 secs.

The LADIES' PURSE; presented; open to all Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902; weight for inches as per scale; previous winners to carry 7lbs. extra for each race; unplaced runners allowed 7lbs.; previous non-starters barred; entrance £5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Major-General Gascoigne's Marda, 11st 12lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 1

Mr. G. C. C. Master's Punch, 10st 11lbs ... (Mr. Master) 2

Mr. Wheelnut's Vanity, 10st 13lbs ... (Mr. Reid) 3

Mr. Jay's Witzbold, 11st ... (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. Rags' My Lady, 11st 11lbs ... (Mr. Schwind) 0

Mr. Tremearne's Geisha, 10st 11lbs ... (Mr. Pontifex) 0

Mr. Dryasdust's Coronet, 11st 1lb* ... (Mr. Owen) 0

* 2lbs overweight.

Seven ran. A good start, all going away at the jump, Vanity in the lead, followed closely by Marda and Punch. The field tailed out

nearing the Black Rock, but passing the Village Punch beat Vanity and was in turn challenged by Marda. The favourite got the lead entering the Straight, and won by a length and a half; bad third. Time, 1min. 25secs.

The "BLAKE" CHALLENGE CUP; presented by His Excellency Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G. For subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902; to be won twice by subscription griffins the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners; winner to receive 70 per cent. of the entrance fees; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Maidens, Derby and/or German Cup 9lbs extra for each race, winners of any other races 5lbs extra for each race. Waler that have not been previously placed allowed 5lbs; previous non-starters barred; entrance fee \$10. One mile.

Mr. Buxey's Yellow Rose, 11st 4lbs ... (Mr. W. W. Cox) 1

Lt. Col. G. A. Hughes's Weary Willy, 11st 11lbs ... (Mr. Cumming) 2

Mr. R. Shewan's Eros, 11st ... (Mr. P. A. Cox) 3

Mr. John Peel's Belle Helene, 11st 12lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 0

Mr. A. Turner's Shojo, 10st 11lbs ... (Mr. Master) 0

* Wrong colours.

Five ran. From a splendid start Yellow Rose took the lead, followed by Eros and Weary Willy. In the Back Stretch Weary Willy took second place, and at the Black Rock Shojo went into third place, only to lose it almost immediately to Eros, who regained his ground. Weary Willy challenged the leader coming down the hill from the Black Rock, both being fully six lengths from Eros; the rest were nowhere. Yellow Rose on the rails, hard pressed by Weary Willy, won a good race by a length; bad third. Time, 1min. 57secs.

The PARSEE CUP; presented; second to receive \$100; third \$50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race at this Meeting 3lbs extra; of two or more races 5lbs extra; placed ponies allowed 5lbs; unplaced ponies allowed 6lbs; *bona fide* griffins on 1st February, 1902, and subscription griffins of Foochow 1901 and Amoy 1902 Meetings allowed 7lbs; previous non-starters at this Meeting barred; entrance \$10. Once round.

Mr. G. H. Potts's Moriturus, 10st 12lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 1

Mr. G. H. Potts's Disgust, 10st 7lbs ... (Mr. Cumming) 2

Mr. J. H. Lewis's Bulbul, 10st 6lbs ... (Mr. P. A. Cox) 3

Mr. Dryasdust's Ace of Hearts, 10st 10lbs ... (Mr. Crawford) 0

Mr. Moy's Blueberry, 10st 12lbs ... (Mr. Pontifex) 0

Mr. Barry's Carnation Rose, 10st 6lbs ... (Mr. Reid) 0

Mr. Dryasdust's Umpire, 10st 10lbs ... (Mr. Crighton) 0

Seven ran. The start was very bad, Blueberry being left at the post and getting away six lengths behind. The pony picked up ground wonderfully, however, and in the Back Stretch was leading by three lengths from Moriturus. The field closed in down the hill from the Black Rock, and at the Village Moriturus took the lead, winning a hard race from Disgust by a length; half-a-length between second and third. Blueberry was last. Time, 1min. 55secs.

The PHAETHON STAKE; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$250 added; second to receive \$100; third \$50; open to all Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902 measuring under 14 hands 1 inch in height as per registered measurement; previous winners and non-starters barred; runners that have been previously placed to carry 5lbs; extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. J. Peel's Sweet William, 10st 13lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 1

Mr. Wheelnut's Vexation, 10st 2lbs ... (Mr. Reid) 2

Mr. G. Master's Lowly, 10st 7lbs ... (Mr. Master) 3

Mr. Hammonia's Dodo, 11st* ... (Mr. Schwind) 0

Mr. R. Shewan's Iris, 10st 2lbs ... (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

*4lbs overweight.

Five ran. A good start, Sweet William in the lead, with Lowly, Vexation, Iris, and Dodo following, in the order named, when the Black Rock was reached. The same position was maintained till near the Village, when the two last dropped away and Vexation took second place from Lowly. Sweet William crossed nearing the judge's box, both he and Vexation being under the whip, and won by half-a-length; same distance between second and third. Time, 1min. 29 4/5secs.

The WALER CHAMPION STAKES; with \$750 added; open to Hongkong subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902, winner only; a forced entry; entrance \$20; winners of two races \$20; of three or more races \$50; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

Mr. Master's Ichiban, 11st. 8lbs ... (Mr. Master) 1

Mr. Magpie's Bay Ronald, 10st. 10lbs ... (Mr. Crighton) 2

Major-General Gascoigne's Ivy, 11st. 4lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 3

Major-General Gascoigne's Marda, 11st. 12lbs ... (Mr. Ogilvy) 0

Mr. Rags's My Lady, 11st. 4lbs ... (Mr. Reid) 0

Five ran. The start was fine, Marda making the running passing the Stand, followed by Ichiban and Ivy. Mr. Master's mount took the lead in the Back Stretch, and just before entering it Marda swerved from the course and charged a sandhill. Ichiban and Ivy were running neck-and-neck at the Village, Bay Ronald close behind. My Lady, in turning into the Straight, fell into the ditch, and the finish was left to Ichiban, Ivy, and Bay Ronald. Ichiban won by a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time, 1min. 53 3/5secs.

The CHAMPION STAKES; with \$750 added; for China ponies, winners at this Meeting only; a forced entry; entrance \$20; winners of two races \$30; of three or more \$50; weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Buxey's Rare Rose, 10st 12lbs ... (Mr. W. W. Cox) 1

Mr. G. H. Potts's Pandur, 11st 11lbs ... (Mr. Cumming) 2

Mr. J. Peel's Set, 11st 7lbs ... (Mr. Gresson) 3

Three ran. A good start, Set getting away at the jump and leading slightly. All were going easy passing the Stand, Set still in front, followed by Rare Rose and Pandur. These positions were held till nearing the Black Rock, when Rare Rose challenged the leader and got in front at the Village. Pandur, shooting up from behind, passed Set and made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to beat Rare Rose, who won the best race of the day by a neck; a length separated second and third. Time, 2min. 39 3/5secs.

The NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES; a sweepstakes of \$5 each with \$200 added; second to receive \$100; third \$50; for beaten subscription waler griffins of this season, 1901-1902; weight for inches as per scale. Half a mile.

Capt. Warren's Brumbie, 11st ... (Mr. Reid) 1

Major Gwynne's Lucky Jim, 11st 8lbs ... (Mr. Cumming) 2

Mr. G. H. Potts's Ocean Queen, 10st 10lbs ... (Mr. Pontifex) 3

Mr. Lightship's Seabreeze, 11st 4lbs ... (Mr. Mackie) 0

Mr. Tremearne's Geisha, 11st 4lbs ... (Mr. McIntyre) 0

Mr. G. Master's Susan, 11st ... (Mr. Master) 0

Major Gwynne's The Duchess, 11st ... (Major Gwynne) 0

Mr. David's Andace, 11st 8lbs ... (Mr. Baird) 0

Mr. Hammonia's Pingpong, 12st 2lbs ... (Mr. Schwind) 0

Mr. Scottie's Fifeshire, 12st 4lbs* ... (Mr. Bishop) 0

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Narcissus, 11st ... (Mr. Geig) 0

Mr. Dryasdust's Coronet, 11st 6lbs ... (Mr. Crawford) 0

Mr. Jay's Witzbold, 11st ... (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Mr. A. Babington's Bridget, 11st 2lbs ... (Mr. Owen) 0

Messrs. Brown & White's America, 10st 6lbs (Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr. Carruthers's Messenger Boy, 11st (Mr. Crighton) 0

* 10lbs overweight.

Sixteen ran. The start was necessarily difficult, but eventually all got away, Susan with a lead that was lost at the bend. Brumbie won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time, 55 2/5 secs.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. R.W.F.

In this match on the Cricket Ground on the 15th inst., the Club had little difficulty in winning, though France-Hayhurst, Johnson, and Preedy offered stout resistance to the opposing bowlers. Major Wynne, however, for the Club put together a sterling 79, and the Fusilier total was passed with five wickets down. The end men gave little trouble. Scores and analyses:—

R.W.F.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Capt. Rotherham, b Dixon	0	
Capt. Cadogan, c Hooper, b Raymond	5	
Lt. France-Hayhurst, c Oldham, b Mackenzie	69	
Lt. Johnson, c and b Mackenzie	33	
Pte. Preedy, c Mackenzie, b Dixon	29	c Edmondson, b Oldham
Lt. Venables, run out	0	18
c Johnson, b Edmondson		16
Lt. Ball-Acton, b Mackenzie	4	not out
Lt. Owen, b Mackenzie	0	4
Lt. Garnet, b Dixon	0	
Lt. Geiger, b Dixon	0	
Pte. Gould, not out	0	not out
Extras	8	Extras
Total	148	Total

H.K.C.C.

Major Wynne, R.A., c and b Preedy	79
Surg. Nimmo, R.N., c Preedy, b Hayhurst	0
Commander Oldham, R.N., b Preedy	10
A. Mackenzie, b Preedy	14
J. Hooper, c Venables, b Johnson	17
W. Dixon, c Rotherham, b Johnson	9
Lt. Raymond, R.N.R., c Garnett, b Preedy	21
J. A. Woodgates, b Preedy	9
Lt. Edmondson, st Venables, b Hayhurst	6
W. R. Robertson, not out	8
A. G. Ward, st Venable b Hayhurst	0
Extras	12
Total	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H.W.F.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.		
	O.	M.	R.	w.
Dixon	16	5	37	4
Raymond	6	1	33	1
Mackenzie	13	2	42	4
Woodgates	4	28	—	—
Com. Oldham	—	—	7	32
Edmondson	—	—	6	25
H.K.C.C.				1
	O.	M.	R.	w.
France-Hayhurst	9.3	1	51	3
Preedy	14	2	66	5
Johnson	4	—	42	2
Gould	2	—	14	—

Owing to the inability of Shanghai to contribute any cricketers to the proposed China team to visit Singapore, no team will be sent. A message to this effect has reluctantly been despatched to Singapore.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE MEMBERS.

The return match between the rest of the Craigengower C.C. and the Civil Service members of the club was played at the Happy Valley on the 15th inst., and resulted in a victory for the former by 133 runs. The following are the scores and analysis:—

CIVIL SERVICE MEMBERS.

M. E. Asger, c Basa, b Ford	5
H. Harteam, c Herton, b Ford	12
R. C. Witchell, c Kinnaird, b Herton	9
R. Pestonji, c Basa, b Ford	0
C. Ley Kum, c Jordan, b Herton	7
J. Pestonji, b Herton	5
F. Rapp, b Herton	0
M. A. Razak, b Herton	0
A. Lopes, not out	15
J. Witchell (sub.), b Herton	20
J. J. Millar (sub.) b Jordan	3
Extras	6
Total	82

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

J. P. Jordan, b J. Witchell	23
R. Basa, b R. Pestonji	49
E. Herton, b J. Witchell	23
J. A. Rose, c Asger, b Rapp	20
J. D. Kinnaird, b Harteam	45
J. H. Ruttonjee, b J. Witchell	1
E. Ford, run out	14
J. I. Stuart, b R. Pestonji	12
A. E. Asger, b Harteam	9
H. Yacobji, b R. Pestonji	2
A. Remedios, not out	4
Extras	13

Total 215

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CIVIL SERVICE.

	O.	M.	R.	w.
E. Ford	9	1	34	3
E. Herton	12	4	29	6
J. P. Jordan	4	—	20	1
CRAIGENGOWER C.C.				1
	O.	M.	R.	w.
R. Pestonji	17	1	68	3
H. Harteam	6	—	34	2
J. Witchell	10	1	60	3
F. Rapp	5	—	36	1
R. C. Witchell	4	—	17	—

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. "TERRIBLE."

The result of this match came rather as a surprise on the 15th inst., the Navy men defeating the Club by three goals to one. There was the usual large crowd to witness the game, which was played in weather a trifle warm, but otherwise favourable. The Club won the toss and elected to play with the sun behind them, defending the west goal. Immediately from the kick-off the *Terribles* displayed a science and method in their play that enabled them to carry the leather at once into Club territory. Russell smartly turned the attack, and Clarke tried a sprint. He was stopped at centre, and a tussle on the wing resulted in a throw-in for the *Terribles*. The Club's forwards made an attempt to break through, but the sailors' centre-forward had his skirmishing line well in hand, and defeated this object. The first goal of the match was shortly afterwards notched by the visitors. It was practically a gift goal. Russell, of all men, giving it away. Kicking out from near the corner-flag, he skyed the leather, which fell in front of and about twelve yards from the Club's goal. The *Terrible*'s centre-forward was on it like a hawk, and sent in a stinging shot that found the net, Kew having no chance whatever to negotiate it. The sailors were playing an excellent game, their combination work being amongst the best yet seen in Happy Valley. Though not really speedy, their foot-work was so tricky as to easily disconcert the sprinting abilities of such a player as Lowe, and frequently they almost "walked" the ball up the field. Their defences were also putting in a splendid game. The Club, on the other hand, seemed to be quite lost. Their forwards were playing anyhow, and the only really good man amongst the halves was Bonnar. Russell, except for the giving away of the first goal, played solidly, as also did Kew in goal. An opportunity to score a second point was rather badly muffed by Butler, the *Terrible*'s outside left, whose effort was greeted with the sarcastic query from a bluejacket amongst the spectators—"Did you think you was playing ping-pong, Butler?" Clarke tried to equalise for the Club with a long shot from the left wing, but topped the bar. Butler, was now showing up well and gave the centre-forward a nice chance to shoot. As with Clarke's try, the ball went over the bar. A determined bombardment of the Club's goal presently followed, and when the excitement ran highest a lightning shot was sent in. Kew leaped up and stopped it, but just inside the cross-bar. The margin was so narrow that it was difficult to decide whether the ball had really gone through, but the referee's decision to grant the goal was undoubtedly a just one, and was greeted with cheers. The *Terrible*'s third goal was the softest of the entire match, no attempt being made to stop the inside left man when he shot. In the second half the Club played much better, and the game consequently was evener. They were successful in scoring one goal, but with this they had to be content. The *Terrible*'s score remained unaltered.

Result—H.M.S. *Terrible*, 3; H.K.F.C., 1. Mr. Cook, of the *Terrible*, was referee.

H.K.F.C. "A" TEAM v. OFFICERS H.M.S.

"TERRIBLE."

This match was played in Happy Valley on the 17th inst., starting at 4.45. The Officers kicked off facing a declining sun, and took the leather into Club territory. The attack was not formidable, however, and was easily turned. The first try fell to the visitors, who sent in a shot that went nowhere near the mark. A strong wind occasionally fanned the field, and this may have accounted for the fluke. The ensuing play was very slow, neither side exhibiting much skill, and there was a happy-go-lucky element in the game that had its sequel in the awarding of a penalty at the Officers' goal, from which "A" team scored. The visitors almost managed the equaliser soon afterwards, a neat fisting-out by Bevan, the custodian, just saving the situation. The play brightened somewhat, and the first indication of this came in the shape of a hard shot from "A" team's left wing which was smartly punted out. Taking the leather to the other end, the Officers tried twice in succession to outwit Bevan, but he easily rose to the occasion, and had the satisfaction of seeing his territory cleared. Only for a brief space, however, for the Officers' left wing got on the leather and covered ground in splendid style. Centred cleverly, the ball was taken up by the inside right and netted. Play was very even and possessed so marked a regularity and alternateness in the matter of visits to the respective goals as to suggest pre-arrangement! One minute from half-time the ground team played "out of turn" and got a second goal.

Crossing over, the Club led off with an attack on the Officers' right wing, which was met so successfully as to see the ball taken right up to Bevan's post by the centre-forward. Five yards from a perfectly open goal he shot, but Bevan's ready hand met the leather and sent it clear. Following this, "A" team had two successive tries for goal, but each time went to the wrong side of the post. A slight advantage was now lying with the ground men, who frequently called on the Officers' custodian, but always found him at home; on occasions, too, by way of variety, they "potted" an admiring group of Chinese boys squatted on one side of the goal-line who would persist in laughing when there was apparently nothing to laugh at. The game, however, provided good exercise, and ended in a win for "A" team by 2 goals to 1. A draw would have been more satisfactory.

CHALLENGE SHIELD—SEM.-FINAL TIE.

"A" and "H" Companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers made an unsuccessful attempt to decide their tie in the Shield competition on the 18th inst., the game, after one hour and a half's play, ending in a draw of one goal all. "H" Co. kicked off from the East end against the sun, but "A" Co. made the first attack. This was checked by a foul throw on the part of their right half-back, but they worked down toward "H" Co.'s line again and two long shots at goal were attempted, the second of which might have been effective had there been a forward up to tip the ball in. A foul against their opponents brought "H" Co. no relief, for after a combined run by "A" Co.'s forwards ended in the ball coming across from the opposite wing to the inside left, who scored with a fine shot. The leaders continued to press, their forwards being very fast, and had their shooting been as good as their general dash should certainly have scored. The game was all theirs and "H" Co., who started fairly warm favourites, looked in for a beating. Moreover, when "H" made an effort a couple of fouls against them spoilt any chance they might have had. At this point Mr. Cook, the referee, stopped the game to instruct the halves on the right method of throwing in, foul throws having been remarkably frequent. After up and down play a bad foul by one of the "H" Co. players in his own ground gave "A" Co. an opportunity, but the ball was headed over. The favourites, however, were beginning to have a little more of the play, which was more of a give-and-take character than before. Then a misfortune befel the green-and-white team, for a forward was injured and left the field unable to take any further part in the game. Curiously enough, this had hardly happened when the four "H" Co. forwards worked the ball up the ground and from a

melee one of them kicked it through, equalising the score. Half-time followed, with the game one all.

"A" Co. started well in the second half, but their opponents were a much improved team, and it was not long before Pugh narrowly missed scoring, just rolling the ball the wrong side of the post. "A" Co. next ran down and from a free kick placed the ball into the goal without it touching anyone. The game continued mostly in "H." Co.'s territory, but when they got away the four forwards were surprisingly effective. They threw away, however, one splendid chance of taking the lead through failing to follow up. Their front rank was playing cleverly, while Smart and Edwards at full-back were strong and sure. Darkness was now coming on and the remaining time for play was only marked by a corner to "A" Co. After the regulation hour and a half the score still stood at one all, and the game will have to be replayed.

At the beginning of the match it looked odds on the non-favourites whose forwards were speedy and skillful; but they tired half way, while the "H" Co. front men improved steadily and looked to suffer little by losing one of their number. Dobbs was as usual prominent for them. At full back "H" Co. showed to considerable advantage. Nevertheless, had "A" Co. the stamina of the other team they must have pulled through.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"A" MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

The carbine competition for February took place on the Tai-Hang Rifle Range on Saturday and Sunday. Sergt. J. D. Danby scored a win in the No. 1 Cup and also contributed the best score towards the No. 2 Cup. Gunner C. G. Danby scored his first win on the No. 3 Cup, and Sergeants Danby and Plummer, Corporal Libeaud and Gunner Danby each won spoons. A Spoon Competition at the disappearing targets was held on Sunday, when Gunner C. H. P. Hay returned the best score with five hits out of seven shots, a very good performance. Gunner Danby and Corporal Edwards each scored three hits.

WEIHAIWEI.

The "form and body" of the various rumours that have been floating around the East about Weihaiwei is disclosed by the announcement just made by the British Government in Parliament. It is not true that Weihaiwei is to be abandoned, or receded to China, or handed over to Germany. It is only going to step down—or to step up, which is it?—in rank as a British possession. It is to doff its armour, hand over its sword and begin a career as a commercial entity, pure and simple. The place which, as Lord Rosebery said the other day, was taken possession of by the British Government during a Whitsuntide recess of Parliament in order that that august body might be appeased when it came back from its holiday—appeased because of Russia's gobble of Port Arthur—this place has been found wanting for the purposes and the destiny which alone it was designed to fulfil when "leased" to Great Britain by China. Finding it thus useless for these original purposes it might be supposed that the British Government would act on the principles that would hold in a private transaction of the kind, and hand the place back to China. This, however, is too ideal a morality for politics—for the politics of British or any other statesmen, so Great Britain, seeing that it is useless as a naval port, decides to make money out of it. Modern statesmanship certainly seems to be based on principles that can accommodate themselves—accommodate themselves to any kind of a situation.

Weihaiwei, it is perhaps unnecessary to remind a Far Eastern public, came into British hands during the scramble of 1898 in North China. It became British because Japan was barred from the legitimate spoils of her war with China. In the spring of 1898 Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, was giving British Ministers a new shock day by day, wiring to his journal the progress of the Russian Minister to Peking's

"negotiations" for the "lease" of Port Arthur, Talienshan, and the contiguous territories. Parliament and the country got "roused" about it and there were clamorous cries to Lord Salisbury that while Russia was building a fabric of Empire in East Asia in the night watches British Ministers did nothing but look on and rub their eyes at each morning's addition to the fabric. So it came about that Lord Salisbury, in something of a panic, required a lease of Weihaiwei to offset Russia's acquisitions on the opposite side of the Gulf of Pechili and Great Britain was gradually soothed into the belief that her Ministers had done a very fine thing, had quite baulked Russia and had spiked all the guns that Russia could ever mount on Port Arthur battlements. Now, however, after four years, the truth is confessed. As a matter of fact the experts from the start refused to admit that Weihaiwei from a naval point of view could ever be of much use against Russia's system of defence on the Liaotung peninsula. Even at its narrowest point the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili is over 50 miles across and Weihaiwei is nearly 100 miles from the entrance to the gulf. As a harbour and as a sort of base, it might be of some use to Great Britain in a naval war in Chinese waters, but all the damage a British fleet could do in these waters could most probably be done as easily from Hongkong.

Without doubt the new move is of importance. The scheme, as we take it, is to introduce Weihaiwei to the commercial interests of the Far East as the most desirable distributing or trans shipping centre for North China and Manchuria. The scheme therefore is a clever stroke at both Japan and Russia. The Russian authorities have been devoting huge sums of money to the equipment of Dalny as a suitable centre for the North China and Manchuria in trade and recent accounts of the works completed, or in course of completion there, show that Russia is sparing no expense and no effort to establish Dalny in the premier position. Whether Weihaiwei, with its late start, can now overtake the Russian port remains to be seen, but its chances ought to be good enough to be worth speculating on. Its situation should be more favourable in respect of the North China trade, although its position in respect of Manchuria is, of course, more doubtful. Clearly, however, it ought to compete seriously for the commercial spoils which may be expected from the future of China and Manchuria.

The move interests Japan in respect that it probably means the death of any scheme to open Kobe or any other Japanese port. Japan might have caught some of the benefits of the great trans-Pacific trade which is a certainty of the near future by opening one of her ports for trans-shipment and distribution purposes for North China and Manchuria, but two such promising competitors as Dalny and Weihaiwei must now put any Japanese port out of the running.—*Kobe Herald*.

CHINA, RUSSIA, AND JAPAN.

We take the following remarks from a letter of the Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*:

The Russian Agreement concerning Manchuria still hangs fire. The Russian Government is not urgent in the matter, being content with leaving things as they are or leaving them to the opportunities of the future. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and especially Prince Ching, are also not keen to bring about a Convention for fear that their reputation will suffer. In this respect they are far different from the late Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, who had the courage to do many unpleasant things in the face of the reviling of his countrymen. Certainly any delay will not turn out to the advantage of China or the Manchus. China has had all the help from Great Britain, Japan and the United States that she may ever expect in resisting any extravagant demands of Russia.

Japan, the rival in the Far East of Russia, is showing equal foresight. She is succeeding in winning over a large number of the highest officials, and so is preparing for a future Alliance that will make the Yellow Race a Yellow Peril.

Viceroy Yuan Shikai has been granted Tls. 6,000,000 a year to train a new army of 1,000,000

men. He has already engaged several Japanese officers, and is consulting as to the engagement of more. A foreign-trained army, or rather a Japanese-trained army, has been the one measure that has urged with most force and greatest approval. In a few years in North China there will be a stronger army than China has ever had, which will be under Japanese guidance and ready to join with a Japanese army, as has never been possible before.

It is hardly likely that China will again make an attempt to drive out all foreigners, but she has not given up her warlike ambition and her antipathy to foreigners. If a China-Japan alliance should develop, China will more likely begin war where she can have the real co-operation—nay leadership—of Japan. The natural direction of such an alliance will be against future encroachments of Russia in Manchuria and Korea. At heart Japan would join with China against the high-handedness of the Catholic Missions and native converts, but it would be hard for the situation to become so bad as to force Japan to enter into a crusade against France or Christians.

The Chinese now look for more advantage from an alliance with Japan than Japan can possibly guarantee. Nevertheless it is more and more apparent that China is now leaning to Japan more than to any other country. Japanese are pressing into Peking and becoming friendly with the Chinese as those from other countries stand no chance of becoming. We have already referred to the large Japanese School where all the instructors, some ten of them, receive no pay from the Chinese but are supported by the Japanese Government, or a Japanese society. They might be termed Japanese missionaries, as they depend for salary, not on China, but on their own people. The Police training school in Peking is likewise in Japanese hands. Prince Ching is as much in favour of using the Japanese as are Viceroys Liu Kung-ji and Chang Chih-tung. The matter of small pay is a great consideration. The political advantage is the other.

THE GUNTHER CASE.

We take the following from the *Kobe Chronicle*:

Commenting upon the Günther case, the *Japan Advertiser* says:—"The accused was engaged in guarding the property of his employers, and in that capacity, an emergency having arisen, and a virtual attack having been made upon him, the question of his right to defend the property and himself is one which would not even be raised in a Western Court." This is true, but the means by which the defence was conducted are, at least in English Courts, as a rule very closely considered, though we observe that in a case recently decided a man was acquitted who fired at and killed a burglar whom he saw break into his premises by the roof. It is a rule, however, that even a burglar must not be shot unless the householder has reasonable ground for apprehending violence, and if the latter fired at and killed a man who was running away he would in all probability have to stand a trial for manslaughter. The real defect in the Japanese law is shown by the consideration that if the defendant in this case had fired but had failed to hit any one, he could only have been proceeded against for discharging a revolver within a certain distance of a public road. That is to say, the Japanese law only takes count of accomplished facts. The coolies who threatened Mr. Günther have not been proceeded against because he fired before they got near enough to strike him with the ugly weapons they carried. It is to be hoped that the Revised Penal Code now in the Diet will make the offering of menaces an offence second only to the commission of actual violence.

H. E. the Governor returned to Labuan from Jesselton on Sunday, the 19th, writes a correspondent to the *Singapore Free Press*, bringing the welcome news of the voluntary surrender of twelve of the chief rebels. These were old adherents of Mat Salleh, who escaped from the fort at Tambunan after the death of their chief. Since that time they have kept Jesselton and Kndat in a continued state of excitement. The policy of patrols and hustles has probably proved too much for them.

EDUCATION AT KIAOCHAU.

Though we British have been in the Far East for more years than the Germans have been here weeks, says the *Straits Times*, the latter already seem to be going ahead of us in educational arrangements, and have almost completed started work upon a regular Gymnasium at Kiaochau which is to be opened in April next. Thanks to the courtesy of the German Consul General, Mr. Eschke, we have been furnished with the following particulars of the projected institution:—

"The Governor of the German Colony intends to open on the 1st April next, at Tsingtau, the capital of the colony, a Government School for secondary education after the German model.

"Duly qualified teachers, paid by Government, will be employed. It is intended to give the school the character of what is called *Real Gymnasium* or *Ober-Realschule* (College realistic study) and to advance the pupils to a standard enabling them to pass an examination for the privilege of one-year military service, and, further, if the necessity should arise, to obtain the qualification ("Maturity") for study at the German high schools.

"A boarding institute for pupils from outside the colony is to be connected with the school. The buildings will be erected in the best and healthiest situation, and fitted with all modern and other arrangements specially required on the Eastern Asiatic coast. Play-grounds and gymnasiums and bathing beach will be provided, and the Government will enter into negotiations with steamship companies with a view to arrange for favourable communications for outside pupils.

"At present a girls' school is connected with the boy's school, but both are to be separated shortly. Though no scheme has yet been formed to receive girl pupils from outside at this school, the Government are prepared to take the matter up, should a want for it arise and the feasibility be proved. Not only German but also foreign pupils will be admitted to the Government schools."

Many English boys are educated at such Anglo-German Colleges as Neuenheim at Heidelberg, the *Straits Times* says, and the knowledge of German they thus acquire is of great use to them in after life. As this Government College at Tsingtau will be open alike to Europeans of all nationalities, and will probably furnish the highest class education of its kind ever known in the East, the announcement by the Governor of Kiaochau ought to be as heartily welcomed by the English in the East as by the Germans themselves. Mark how the German Government has set about its work. It even negotiates with the steamship companies to secure favorable rates for pupils. We are far, far behind in that sort of a race, and that fact—be it bane or blessing—bears out the assertion of Mr. Consul Boyle, that Germany is ages ahead of us so far as educational systems are concerned.

HONGKONG.

Among the arrivals by the *Kiautschou* were Mr. and Mrs. James, who were married in Singapore, and have come out to the new school at Kowloon, to which Mr. James (formerly a master at Queen's College here and afterwards at King's College, Bangkok) has been appointed headmaster.

We regret to state that Mr. Alexander Edwin Simpson, of the *Hongkong Telegraph* staff, died in the Peak Hospital on the 19th inst. from pneumonia. He was 36 years of age, unmarried, and a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland. The deceased had many friends in the Colony.

Mr. G. Kemp, the retired Chief Inspector of Police, who left for home by the German mail steamer *Hamburg* on the 19th inst., had a characteristic Scottish send-off from his brother officials in the Police Force. Fully fifty accompanied him to the wharf, a piper leading the way playing "The 93rd's Welcome to Edinburgh." On the *Hamburg* the strains of the "Cock o' the North" were followed by three cheers for Mr. Kemp and the tooting of the launch's whistle, these tokens of friendship being suitably acknowledged by the recipient.

On the 16th inst. the police arrested a young Filipino who decamped from Manila with \$800 belonging to his employers.

The return of communicable diseases in the Colony last week shows the following case:—diphtheria 1; enteric fever 2 (one on the U.S.S. *Monadnock* the other in the City), with 1 death; small-pox 1 (on the s.s. *Peleus*, imported from Swatow).

A Portuguese named Rodriguez, employed in the Naval Yard extension works at Tai-kok, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries which he states are due to a fall. He was picked up on the Kowloon City road.

The City Hall Library and Museum were visited last week by 159 non-Chinese and 69 Chinese and by 62 non-Chinese and 9,708 Chinese respectively. The vast increase in the number of Chinese visitors to the Museum, consequent upon the New Year's holidays, is to be noted.

A new double-ender for the Star Ferry Company, Limited, has been launched by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. at Hunghom. The new launch, which is named the *Polar Star*, is an improvement in some respects on the present double-enders, and brings the number of launches up to five.

In the Supreme Court on the 18th inst. before His Honour T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, claimed \$500 from a Chinese contractor for damages done to property by his building a matshed without permission on land owned by Mr. Stephens, known as Inland Lot 591 and situated between Bonham Road and Robinson Road. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, who was awarded \$50 damages.

The *Chronicle and Directory* for 1902 has just been issued. This work, which has now attained its fortieth edition, has long been the standard directory for the Far East, and includes between its well-known red covers all the information on this head that is required from Batavia and Singapore to Peking, Tokyo, and Vladivostock. The present edition is, quite up to the usual mark of excellence both with regard to compilation, appearance, and accuracy, while it again perpetuates the annual increase in bulk. There are sixty more pages in the directory proper, while the appendix contains, in addition to former contents, the text of the Final Protocol between China and Eleven Treaty Powers in settlement of the claims arising from the outrages of 1899, together with the notification issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton with regard to the Tariff. The descriptions of the various countries and ports have been all revised and brought up to date, and now contain a mass of most valuable information, which alone constitutes the work a guide-book for the traveller as it is a *rude mecum* for the merchant. The advertisements have likewise materially increased, and, as in other works of the sort, fill numerous pages at each end.

A lady in the Colony asks us to draw the attention of the competent authorities to the following instance of cruelty on the part of an Indian constable. She writes—"As I was going along the Robinson Road at 9 a.m. on the 14th inst. that Chinaman with the wooden leg who is frequently to be seen on the Glenealy Road was coming quietly along, when an Indian in mufti, wearing a fez, overcoat, and muffler, grabbed him without the slightest provocation. I remonstrated with the Indian to the best of my ability, but he said he was a policeman. However, he dropped the man until I went away. As I turned the corner, I saw him grab the poor wretch again by the queue, and drag him along at a rate that would have been painful to an ordinary individual, let alone this poor one-legged creature. I saw a man come down the Belilos Tercece steps; he witnessed the scene, but did not attempt to interfere. In H. M. Colonies, where the natives are treated as brothers, it would be as well if the authorities did not invest Sikhs with the power to arrest or molest anyone unless they are in uniform, so that in such a case as this their numbers could be taken and a proper complaint lodged. The proceedings of the Indian were most brutal; I am sure he would not have dared to act in such a manner had he been in uniform. The old Chinaman was not begging or making any attempt to do so."

Admiral Grenfell and the officers of the *Albion* gave a dance on board on the 15th inst. On the 14th inst. the minstrel troupe of H.M.S. *Goliath* gave a successful repetition at the Docks of their recent entertainment in the City Hall. The audience was large and appreciative.

A highly successful smoking concert was held on the 15th inst. in the Bowling Club's rooms in Wyndham Street. Mr. H. Humphreys was chairman, and fully fifty gentlemen were present. The programme was a lengthy one and of greater merit than is usually met with at "smokers." There were eighteen items altogether, and they included sentimental and comic songs, cello solos, a stump speech, and selections by the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Bandmaster Moir.

The Colonial Secretary on the 14th inst. issued a *Gazette Extraordinary* containing a proclamation concerning the alteration of His Majesty King Edward's Imperial title. Previously the title read, "Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." The amended title is, "Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

A general meeting of officers of the Mercantile Marine was held on the 14th inst. in Connaught House to consider what steps should be taken in the event of the owners ignoring the demand that has been put before them for an increased scale of pay. The Secretary reported that no reply had yet been received from the owners. After discussion, it was agreed to defer coming to a decision until the receipt of news regarding the decision arrived at by a similar meeting held last night in Shanghai. It was decided, however, that in the event of the men coming out, they would stand by each other.

The championship tournament at the Hongkong Chess Club has just commenced, eight entries having been received. The competition is on the "knock-out" system and the winner in addition to receiving a small prize will have the right of challenging the present holder of the Cup presented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.E. The draw for the first round, which is to be concluded on or before the 3rd prox., is:—De Souza v. Newborn, Chase v. Gerrard, Reynolds v. Danenberg, Moses v. de Jesus. In the classification tournament, on level terms, the leading scores are:—Sergeant 6 out of 6, de Souza 5 out of 6, Danenberg 5 out of 8, and Newborn 4 out of 7. With regard to the hoped-for cable match with Singapore, this may come off in the course of the spring, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

An unusual and exciting scene was witnessed on the 20th inst. in Des Voeux Road, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A Chinaman, obviously insane, was running about the street, stopping every ricksha or chair with European passengers. He eventually seized hold of a ricksha in which an elderly European was seated, and endeavoured to capsize it. Mr. E. H. Hinds, the local representative of the Glen Line, who witnessed the incident, pluckily rushed to the rescue, and struck the Chinaman across the head with a walking stick. This diverted the madman's attention, and he made a rush for Mr. Hinds, who was unfortunate enough to drop his stick. The Chinaman pounced upon it, and followed Mr. Hinds in the direction of the Cricket Ground, where a constable grabbed the lunatic, and held him till assistance arrived. The Chinaman (who said he was the Governor of Hongkong) struggled hard for liberty, but was overcome, and carried by six policemen to the Central Police Station. Mr. Hinds deserves great credit for his prompt action.

H.M. gunboat *Britomart* arrived from Pakhoi on the 16th inst., while H.M. cruiser *Endymion* came in from Mirs Bay.

H.M. battleship *Glory* arrived on the 17th inst. from Bangkok. The Russian cruiser *Razboynik* left for Macao.

The French cruiser *Friant* arrived from Chefoo on the 19th inst. H.M.S. *Cressy* was at Amoy on the 17th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japanese Commissariat Depot, on Victoria Road, Tientsin, was last week entirely destroyed by fire. It was a tremendous blaze, many thousand tons of coal, fodder, and other supplies being stacked there. The damage runs into millions of dollars.

Lieut.-Commr. Robert W. Dalgety of H.M.S. *Snipe* has been appointed to the command of the new river gunboat *Tez*, which has recently been put together in Shanghai and passed her steam trials successfully. Lieut. E. G. W. Davidson, late of the *Hermione*, has been appointed to the *Snipe*.

The following appointments have been made of the Admiralty:—Lieutenant.—H. R. Norbury, to the *Argonaut*, to date January 6; J. D. Edwards, to the *Glory* (1st and G.), to date January 14; and E. L. Raymond, R.N.R., to the *Eclipse*, to complete 12 months' training, to date January 9. Fleet Engineer.—J. S. Watch, to the *Glory*, to date January 1. Chief Engineer.—R. B. Garde, to the *Cressy*, to date January 1.

Prince Komatsu, who is to represent the Japanese Emperor at the coronation of King Edward VII., will leave for Europe on board the N.D.L. steamer *König Albert* on the 19th April next. The Japanese Government also wished to be represented at the celebration by either Count Inouye or Count Matsukasa, but the latest information from Tokyo states that the Government has now abandoned its intention of despatching a special Ambassador for the purpose. It is supposed that the Government's representative at the coronation will be H. E. Baron Hayashi, Minister at London.

The Hongkong correspondent of the N.C. *Daily News*, writing on the subject of the Sanitary Board meeting of the 30th ult., says:—The parsimony of one or two officials and the hostility of the Chinese members to Indian doctors were allowed to gain the day, and though the Board could not ignore the recommendation, which was vigorously supported by the Medical Officer of Health, they whittled it down to five doctors, although the two thus cut off were intended for inspection of vessels arriving from Macao and Canton. It seems to me that, unless the public find fault with the expense, it is not the business of the Director of Public Works to put in his thrifty car in the matter. He has quite enough to do to look after his own work, and should promptly be relieved from attendance at the Sanitary Board except when required for advice on the works ordered. As for the Registrar-General, he ought not to be allowed on the Sanitary Board, as he is simply a mouthpiece for the Chinese, who are very well represented by the Chinese members.

In the Dutch consular report about the trade with Singapore the Consul, Mr. Reelfs, draws the attention to the necessity of extending business by the establishment of more Netherlands firms. Besides the two Dutch import-houses, there are also Messrs. Daendels and Co., agents of the Royal Packet Company, the Steamship Company Netherland and the Rotterdam Lloyd, and a branch of the Netherlands firm at Macassar, Messrs. Moreau and Co., who all work with success. The agency of the Netherlands Trading Company does a good business, having an energetic manager in Mr. van Aalst. This company is a keen competitor with other banking institutions, such as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank. However, transactions made by the Trading Company in the Straits Settlements are considerably larger, and its position becomes very influential. In the preceding year also an agency was established at Rangoon, and shortly an agency may be expected at Shanghai, which has good prospects. For about five months the Netherlands India Trading Bank had an agent at Singapore, but the time is too short to give any decided opinion about the same. The Royal Packet Company, which maintains a service between Singapore and Java, met with good results. The number of passengers increased compared with 1899, and the company maintained its reputation with regard to accommodation and table, so that its steamers attract more and more the attention of the travelling public.

M. Sievers, an official of the Russian Foreign Ministry, has been appointed Russian Consul-General at Yokohama.

On the 8th inst. Selangor beat Singapore at cricket at Kuala Lumpur by 14 runs, scoring 69 and 93 to Singapore's 41 and 112. Cochrane for Selangor scored 10 wickets. At Rugby football Singapore beat Selangor by 2 tries to nil.

Prince Komatsu the elder, who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation of King Edward, had his head portrayed on the special stamps issued by Japan after the 1894-5 war with China.

One of the latest enterprises to be announced for Manila is the Manila Commercial and Law College. The school will comprise four departments, preparatory, bookkeeping and penmanship, shorthand and typewriting, and law departments. A School of Telegraphy is also to be opened shortly.

The British steamer *Mexican Prince* reports that on the 12th inst. she spoke the American barque *Erie J. Ray* of Portland, bound for this port from Rajang, and found an epidemic of beri-beri among her crew. The *Mexican Prince* towed the stricken vessel into Port Subig as desired, and, after rendering what assistance was in her power, resumed her voyage.

In a long letter to the *Boston Herald*, Mr. Sixto Lopez, writing from Hongkong, says:—It has been urged that if America were to withdraw from the Philippines some one of the European nations would immediately take possession of the islands. In view of the present situation, I do not believe that any European nation would accept the Philippines as a gift."

A Paris telegram, dated 5th February, says:—The general opinion of French diplomats regarding the Seoul-Wiju Railway is that the concession will be granted to Japan after all. There is no indication that the French Government will interfere in the matter. It is suspected that some kind of an understanding exists between Japan and France.

Mr. Carl Gunther, an employee of Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co., who has been tried in the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on a charge of assaulting a Japanese coolie with a revolver, was on the 7th inst. sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Gunther, who shot the coolie after he had been attacked by him and a number of his companions, has appealed against the sentence, and is out on bail.

The Camphor Monopoly Bill, applicable generally to the mainland of Japan and Formosa, has been introduced by the Government, and was read on the 6th inst. for the first time in the House of Representatives and referred to a committee. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Ohmori, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, briefly stated that the object of the measure was to maintain the production of camphor in Japan and to strengthen one of the sources of wealth of the Empire.

The Chinese Consul at Kobe is said to be considering the best means of dealing with the case of those Chinese who, being confirmed opium-smokers, come from time to time into the hands of the Japanese police, with the result that under Japanese law very heavy sentences are imposed upon them. To deprive an habitual and confirmed opium-smoker of his opium is almost to condemn him to death. The Consul, it is said, proposes to deport habitual opium-smokers, and the leading Chinese residents are considering a scheme with this object.

From the latest reports the number of bodies now recovered from the scene of the Japanese military disaster near Aomori is 148, in addition to 17 officers and men rescued alive. The search for the bodies is being carried out under very arduous circumstances. Snow fell heavily on the 5th inst., to a further depth of five feet, and the buildings of all the sentry stations were demolished by the weight of snow. Many of the men engaged in the search operations suffered severely from the cold, and the party working on the most advanced post of the operations was compelled to retreat. The sentry stations are being rebuilt. The Russian and American Ministers at Tokyo have each contributed 100 yen towards the fund for the relief of the families of the men who have perished, and the wife of the Russian Minister has also applied to the authorities to be allowed to contribute 400 yen to the same fund, out of the receipts of a concert recently held.

COMMERCIAL.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 21st February.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 21st February.—The market is quiet. Quotations are:—
Shekloong, No. 1, White..... \$8.40 to \$8.45 per
do. 2, White..... 7.55 to 7.60 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 6.05 to 6.10 "
do. 2, Brown ... 5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.30 to 8.35 "
do. 1, White..... 7.40 to 7.45 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 5.95 to 6.00 "
do. 2, Brown ... 5.75 to 5.80 "
Foochow Sugar Candy..... 12.80 to 12.35 "
Shekloong " 10.40 to 10.45 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 21st February.—There is no change in the position of the market. Quotations are:—
Saigon, Ordinary..... \$2.70 to 2.75
" Round, Good quality 3.75 to 3.80
" Long 4.00 to 4.05
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 2.90 to 2.95
" Garden, " No. 1 3.30 to 3.35
" White 3.85 to 3.90
" Fine Cargo 4.05 to 4.10

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Hilligen* sailed on 5th February. For New York:—1500 bales hemp, 4122 pkgs. fire crackers, 2050 pkgs. cassia, 131 cases China-ware, 189 cases blackwoodware, 285 rolls matting, 62 chests tea, 28 cases paper, 56 bales canes, 50 cases gallnuts, 90 cases essential oil, 75 cases cassia buds, 30 cases lith. paper, 12 cases straw cuffs, 10 cases woodenware, 39 pkgs. human hair, 2902 pkgs. merchandise.

Per Imperial Mail steamer *Preussen* sailed on 5th February. For Port Said:—1 case tea. For Beyrouth:—35 rolls matting. For Naples:—5 cases Chinaware. For Genoa:—255 bales raw silk, 250 bales waste silk, 24 bales canes, 12 cases blackwoodware, 12 cases porcelian, 10 cases essential oil, 9 pkgs. sundries. For Antwerp/Hamburg/London:—50 boxes bristles. For Amsterdam:—96 rolls matting, 16 cases Chinaware, 10 cases black bamboo, 4 cases ginger, 4 cases blackwoodware. For Amsterdam/Rotterdam:—4 cases curios, 4 cases sundries. For Rotterdam:—15 rolls matting, 5 boxes Chinaware. For Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Hamburg:—100 bales broken cassia, 23 rolls matting. For Bremen:—100 boxes cassia buds, 60 rolls matting, 1 case blackwoodware. For Hamburg:—450 bales feathers, 100 bales cassia buds, 54 bales galangal, 50 bales canes, 50 cases essential oil, 20 cases palmleafans, 19 cases blackwoodware, 15 cases human hair, 3 cases bristles, 1 case silk. For London:—0 bales raw silk. For Copenhagen:—250 boxes cassia aigaea.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 21st February.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—
YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn:—1,000 bales No. 6 at \$81, 150 bales No. 8 at \$86 to \$87, 1,600 bales No. 10 at \$84.50 to \$94.50, 600 bales No. 12 at \$93 to \$96, 300 bales No. 16 at \$91 to \$105, 1,200 bales No. 20 at \$104 to \$118.

per bale

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s..... \$77.00 to \$118.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24..... 114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24..... 120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32..... 136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42..... 155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

per piece.

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.10	to	2.20
7 lbs.	2.25	to	2.50
8.4 lbs.	2.90	to	3.55
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70	to	4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.40	to	2.70
58 to 60 "	3.15	to	4.10
64 to 66 "	4.20	to	5.00
Fine	5.20	to	7.40
Book-folds	4.30	to	6.50
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78	to	1.25
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.70	to	1.90
7 lbs. (32 "), "	2.00	to	2.30
6 lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	2.00	to	2.15
7 lbs. (32 "), "	2.80	to	3.30
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.)	3.00	to	3.55

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

FRIDAY, 22nd January.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	1/10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 4 months' sight.....	2.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.87 $\frac{3}{4}$
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 60 days' sight	45 $\frac{5}{8}$
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand	137
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand	137
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight.....	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ...	10.84
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	26.35
BAR SILVER per oz.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

VESSELS ON THE BEACH

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Bingo Maru* (str.).

FOR LONDON.—*Chusan* (str.), *Bingo Maru* (str.), *Glengarry* (str.), *Ajax* (str.), *Dardanus* (str.), *Ulysses* (str.), *Antenor* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Tydeus* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Salazie* (str.), *Bingo Maru* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Konigsberg* (str.), *C. Ferd. Laeisz* (str.), *Sithonia* (str.), *Bamberg* (str.), *Segovia* (str.), *Armenia* (str.).

FOR GENOA.—*Armenia* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Duke of Fife* (str.), *Kaga Maru* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.), *Athenian* (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Arab* (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Strathgyle* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Lowther Castle* (str.).

FOR PORTLAND (Or.).—*Indravelli* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Changsha* (str.), *Kasuga Maru* (str.), *Guthrie* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—*Magazon* (str.).

FOR PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Arratoon Apcar* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Miike Maru* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Lightning* (str.).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 22nd February.—The Race holidays which have intervened since our last report have absorbed most of the attention of operators during the period under review, and there are but few transactions to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais are in the market at \$600. The London rate has advanced to £63 ex dividend.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are wanted at \$350. China Traders can be obtained at \$56. North Chinas are wanted at '1 ls. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cantons have sold and are wanted at \$155.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are on offer at \$397½, and Chinas at \$91. Sales of the latter stock have been effected at \$90½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have been placed at \$37, and further parcels are enquired for. Indo-Chinas have sold at \$145, but are now obtainable at \$144. China Manilas are offering at \$50. Douglasses are enquired for at \$43, and Star Ferries (old) at \$23.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$143 and \$144, but are since weaker at \$143 with some sellers. Luzons can be purchased at \$35.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold at \$4 $\frac{3}{4}$, and more shares are on offer. Charbonnages continue in request at \$525. Raubs continue neglected at \$9.

Docks, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are unaltered at \$280 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been sold in small lots at \$97, and more shares are offering. New Amoy Docks wanted at \$30.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$182. Kowloon Lands are offering at \$31. Hongkong Hotels have been placed at \$134 and more shares can be had. Humphreys Estates have been booked at \$12½ and \$12½ and more shares can be placed at the higher rate.

COTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have improved to \$21 $\frac{1}{2}$ with sales and further buyers. China Borneos have declined to \$0 sellers. A. S. Watsons after sales at \$14.85 are obtainable at \$15. Hongkong Ropes are procurable at \$160 ex the dividend of \$10 per share paid on the 18th instant. Fenwicks are wanted at \$15, Ices at \$212 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Tramways at the improved rate of £330. Steam Water-boats have sold at \$8. Bakeries have sold and have sellers at \$45. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$12, and China Providents at \$9.30. Watkins have been booked at \$10.

MEMOS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 24th instant. China Borneo Company,

Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 1st March. China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 9th March. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 6th March.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[div.
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$600, sellers ex L'don, £63 ex d.
China & Japan, ordy.	£24	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£28	\$27½.
B. Shares	£28	\$27½.
Fourn. Shares...	£21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£21	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ld.	\$15	\$30, sellers
China Light & Power }	\$20	\$20, nominal.
Co., Ld.)		
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.30.
China Sugar	\$100	\$143, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco }		
Invest. Co., Ld.)	\$50	\$50, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 30.
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychée	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$14.
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$45, buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$21½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$45, sales & sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric }		
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$10	\$13½, buyers
Hk. Steam Water }		
boat Co., Ld.)	\$5	\$8, sales
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$134, sales
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$212½, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$97, sellers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$160, exdiv., sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$280, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$155, sales & buy.
China Fire	\$20	\$91, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$56.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$397½, sellers
North China	£25	Tls. 190, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$350, buyers
Yangtsze.....	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$182, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$12½, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$31, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$60, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$35, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ld.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$525, buyers
Jelebu	\$5	\$4, sellers
Qneen's Mines, Ld....	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	nominal.
Do. B....	\$4	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$4½, sales & sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$9.
New Amoy Dock	\$6	\$30, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$52½, sellers
Powell, Ld.....	\$10	\$9, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ld.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Cos.—		
China and Manila ...		
China Mutual Pref.	\$50	\$50, sellers
Do. Ordinary	\$40	\$10.
Do. Bonus	£10	£7. 10s.
Douglas Steamship	\$27.10	25.
H., Canton and M...	\$25	\$43, buyers
Indo-China S. N. ...	\$50	\$37.
Shen Transport and }	\$15	\$37.
Trading Co.....	\$10	\$145, sellers
Star Ferry	\$21	£2, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co...	\$10	\$23, buyers
United Asbestos	\$5	\$1.
Do.....	\$4	\$10, buyers
Universal Trading }	\$10	\$7½, buyers
Co., Ld....	\$5	\$20, sellers
Watkins Ld.	\$10	\$10, sales
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$15, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 12th February (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). The Chinese New Year holidays have checked business. INSURANCE.—Marine and Fire. No transaction is reported. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. shares were dealt in locally at Tls. 102 cash, 104 for March, 108/9 for July, 110 for August and September and 111 for October. We quote Tls. 102 as the closing cash rate. China Mutual S. N. Preference shares are enquired for at £10. 10s. 0d. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares changed hands at Tls. 9.60 cash, 9.75 for February, 10.10 and 10 for April, 10 for May and June, and 10.25 for July. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Shares in S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., were done at Tls. 267.50 to 275 cash, 267.50 for February, 270 for March, 272.50 for April, 277.50 for June and 280 for July. A sale of Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares, ex new issue, is reported at Tls. 270, and cum new issue at 292 $\frac{1}{2}$. LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment Co. The Directors' report and statement of accounts for 1901 have been published for the meeting of shareholders called for the 21st current. The net profits amount to Tls. 194,337.31, which exceed those of the previous year by Tls. 28,683.98. Including a balance of Tls. 9,911.21 from 1900, and deducting an interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid in July, there is a sum of Tls. 126,248.52 at credit of Profit and Loss, from which Tls. 12,175.76 are to be taken as interest on Undeveloped Estates, leaving a balance of Tls. 114,072.76 available for dividend. As this is not sufficient to pay the final dividend of 6 per cent. which the Directors recommend, it will be supplemented by a sum of Tls. 2,855.24 taken from the Reserve Fund Special Account, which will then show a credit balance of Tls. 17,144.76. There is no change to report in the shares. INDUSTRIAL.—Shanghai Pulp and Paper shares were placed at Tls. 110 for March, 112 for May and 112.50 for June. MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 330 cash, 342.50/340 and 345 for March. Astor House Hotel shares were placed at \$270 cash and 272.50 for February. LOANS.—Shanghai Land Investment Co. 6 per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 103 and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at Tls. 93.50.

SHANGHAI, 19th February (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Local sales took place at \$817.50 cash (cum div.) and 600 (ex div.). A March settlement is reported at \$625 (cum div.) locally. INSURANCE.—Indo-China S. N. Co. A firm demand brought up cash rates from Tls. 102 to Tls. 105.50, the market closing with buyers at this figure. Shares were imported from Hongkong at \$144/145 cash. Settlements were made for 28th inst. at Tls. 106, for March at Tls. 107 and Tls. 108, for April at Tls. 108 and 108.50, for May at Tls. 110, for June at Tls. 111, and for July at Tls. 111. SUGARS.—No business reported. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. Cash sales took place at Tls. 9.75/9.80. Settlements were made for March at Tls. 10 and 9.90, April 10.10, 10.05 and 10.10, June 10.10 and 10.40. Forward shares are on offer. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. Business was done at Tls. 266.50, 267.50 and 265 cash the market closing steady at this last figure. The following settlements were made:—Tls. 270 March, 272.50 April, 280 June, 230 and 282.50 July, 287.50 September. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares are wanted. LANDS.—Shanghai's changed hands at Tls. 113. INDUSTRIAL.—Cotton Mills are quiet, but Internationals are wanted. Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. The directors' report and accounts for 1901 have been published. The meeting of shareholders is called for the 4th March. The balance of working account is Tls. 49,138.75 as compared with Tls. 213.65 in the previous year. The net profits are Tls. 4,255.70, which is equal to 4.25 per cent. on the capital. China Flour Mill Co., Ltd. The report and accounts for the year 1901 were passed at the meeting of shareholders held on the 17th inst. Profit and Loss account showed a credit balance of Tls. 34,772.97, which was appropriated by writing off Tls. 11,266.71 from Buildings, Machinery and Furniture, Agents' Commission Tls. 2,350.63, Dividend of 6 per cent. Tls. 11,811.00, placing Tls. 5,000 to Reserve Fund and carrying forward balance of Tls. 4,344.63 to new account. Shanghai Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. The Report for the year 1901 has been published for presentation at the meeting of shareholders called for 6th March. The Working Account shows a credit balance of Tls. 14,288.93, which is carried forward to 1902 account. Shares changed hands at Tls. 109 cash, 110 and 111 March, 113 July, and are in request. Ice shares sold at Tls. 26 and are wanted.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—Cargo Boat shares are wanted. MISCELLANEOUS:—Langkat Tobacco shares sold at Tls. 340 and 335 cash, and 345 March settlement. Sumatras are quiet. Hall and Holtz shares changed hands at \$38.50 and are wanted. Telephones were placed at Tls. 61 and Mercurys at Tls. 55. Debenture stocks are quiet.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

February—

- 14, Rosetta Maru, Jap. str., from Manila.
- 15, Arnold Luyken, Ger. str., from Moji.
- 15, Brand, Norwegian str., from Singapore.
- 15, Britomart, H.M.S. gunboat, from L'akhoi.
- 15, China, Australian str., from Kobe.
- 15, Endymion, H.M.S. cr., from Mirs Bay.
- 15, Kwangse, British str., from Canton.
- 15, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 15, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 15, Toonan, American str., from Canton.
- 15, Thales, British str., from Foochow.
- 15, Varial, Russian cruiser, from Singapore.
- 15, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 16, Arratoon Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
- 16, Ballaart, British str., from London.
- 16, Duke of Fife, British str., from Tacoma.
- 16, Fukui Maru, Japanese str., from Karatzu.
- 16, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
- 16, Idomeneus, British str., from Shanghai.
- 16, Kaisow, British str., from Singapore.
- 16, Mexican Prince, Brit. str., from Singapore.
- 16, Nassovia, German str., from Singapore.
- 16, Esang, British str., from Canton.
- 16, Kiukiang, British str., from Canton.
- 16, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
- 16, Monadnock, U.S. monitor, from a cruise.
- 16, Szechuan, British str., from Canton.
- 16, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
- 17, Glory, British battleship, from Bangkok.
- 17, Kaga Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
- 17, Kohsichang, British str., from Bangkok.
- 17, Shantung, British str., from Java.
- 17, Vorwaerts, German str., from Rajang.
- 18, Amoy, German str., from Kwongchauwan.
- 18, Aping, British str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Elita Nossack, German str., from Saigon.
- 18, Haiching, British str., from Swatow.
- 18, Hamburg, German str., from Yokohama.
- 18, Hongkong, French str., from Hoihow.
- 18, Perla, British str., from Manila.
- 18, Tydeus, British str., from Singapore.
- 18, Hipsang, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Lienshing, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Antenor, British str., from Singapore.
- 19, Flandria, German str., from Shanghai.
- 19, Friant, French cruiser, from Chefoo.
- 19, Kiautschou, German str., from Singapore.
- 19, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 19, Singan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Ariel, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Bingo Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 20, Decima, German str., from Saigon.
- 20, Easern, British str., from Sydney.
- 20, Elsa, German str., from Moji.
- 20, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from V'couver.
- 20, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
- 20, Koenigsberg, German str., from Hamburg.
- 20, Mara Kolb, German str., from Moji.
- 21, Mazagon, British str., from Moji.
- 21, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
- 20, Nan hang, British str., from Sourabaya.
- 20, Tantius, British str., from Shanghai.
- 20, Victoria, Swedish str., from Penang.
- 20, Tiger, German gunboat, from Canton.
- 20, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
- 21, Bramble, British gunboat, from Bangkok.
- 21, Guthrie, British str., from Kobe.
- 21, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
- 21, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 21, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
- 21, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
- 21, Firebrand, British gunboat, from Canton.
- 21, Pronto, Norw. str., from Haiphong.
- 22, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
- 22, Canton, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 22, Ceylon, British str., from London.
- 22, Decidé, French gunboat, from Foochow.
- 22, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.
- 22, Kaiserin Augusta, Ger. cr., from Tsintau.
- 22, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.

- 22, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
- 22, Rnbi, British str., from Manila.
- 22, Salazie, French str., from Yokohama.
- 22, Strathgyle, British str., from S. Francisco.
- 22, Taishun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 22, Taiyuan, British str., from Australia.
- 22, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
- 23, Amaur, Russian cruiser, from Saigon.
- 23, C. F. Laeisz, German str., from Shanghai.
- 23, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

February—

- 15, Anna, Austria str., for Moji.
- 15, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Hipsang, British str., for Canton.
- 15, Hopsang, British str., for Kobe.
- 15, Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
- 15, Keelung Maru, Japanese str., for Amoy.
- 15, Kvarven, Norw. str., for Christmas Isld.
- 15, Kwanglee, British str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Laisang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 15, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Parramatta, British str., for Europe.
- 15, Tsintau, German str., for Bangkok.
- 15, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
- 16, Ilsa Craig, British str., for Moji.
- 16, Chw'nsian, British str., for Swatow.
- 16, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 16, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 16, Hanyang, British str., for Swatow.
- 16, Kwangse, British str., for Saigon.
- 16, Nanshan, British str., for Bangkok.
- 16, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
- 17, Ballaarat, British str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Esang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
- 17, Razboynik, Russian cruiser, for Macao.
- 17, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
- 17, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 18, Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 18, China, Austrian str., for Trieste.
- 18, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
- 18, Idomeneus, British str., for London.
- 18, Kong Beng, German str., for Bangkok.
- 18, Lienshing, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Loksang, British str., for Foochow.
- 18, Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. str., for Saigon.
- 18, Mexican Prince, British str., for Swatow.
- 18, Niola, Norwegian barque, for Fremantle.
- 18, Toonan, American str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Trym, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.
- 18, Trieste, Austrian str., for Yokohama.
- 18, West York, British barque, for Callao.
- 18, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
- 19, Amara, British str., for Hongay.
- 19, Amigo, German str., for Saigon.
- 19, Antonio MacLeod, Amr. str., for Iloilo.
- 19, Hamburg, German str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Hipsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Kaisow, British str., for Seattle.
- 19, Kiautschou, German str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Kinkiang, British str., for Swatow.
- 19, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 19, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
- 19, Oopack, British str., for Rangoon.
- 19, Taifu, German str., for Saigon.
- 19, Taksang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Tydeus, British str., for Shanghai.
- 20, Amoy, German str., for Saigon.
- 20, Antenor, British str., for Shanghai.
- 20, Ariel, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 20, Changsha, British str., for Sydn-y.
- 20, Doris, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 20, Friant, French cruiser, for Haiphong.
- 20, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
- 20, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Che'oo.
- 21, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
- 21, Fausang, British str., for Canton.
- 21, Hoihow, British str., for Amoy.
- 21, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
- 21, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 21, Mazagon, British str., for Bombay.
- 21, Perla, British str., for Manila.
- 21, Taichiu, German str., for Bangkok.
- 21, Taksang, British str., for London.
- 21, Tantalus, British str., for London.
- 22, Bingo Maru, Japanese str., for London.
- 22, Duke of Fife, British str., for Tacoma.
- 22, Hanyang, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
- 22, Hue, French str., for Kwongchauwan.
- 22, Kiangsi, British str., for Chinkiang.
- 22, Koenigsberg, German str., for Yokohama.
- 22, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
- 22, Saudakan, German str., for Kudat.
- 22, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 22, Talbot, British gunboat, for a cruise.
- 22, Yunnan, British str., for Shanghai.

22, Victoria, Swedish str., for Amoy.
 22, Varyag, Russian cruiser, for Nagasaki.
 23, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 23, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., for Bangkok.
 23, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 23, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 23, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 23, Shantung, British str., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Athenian*, from Vancouver, Messrs. E. H. Sharp, W. Easton, Therenard and Hunt.

Per *Haicing*, from Tamsui, &c., Dr. and Mrs. Delziel and two children, Rev. and Miss McGowan and Rev. G. Johnstone.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Dr. and Mrs. Wyman, Miss Margarete D. Leon, Miss Aurora Advalin, Messrs. Gonsalves, Vasques, Ged. Taylor, Daniel, Rodrigues, A. Villate, Carasola and F. Thomson.

Per *Trieste*, from Singapore, Miss Clancy, Messrs. Castner, Mattis and Besnaer.

Per *Thales*, from Foochow &c., Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd, Rev. and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Harmer, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Massey, Miss Siemsson, Miss W. Fahney, Messrs. L. Schlie, Penny, A. H. Bruce, and Morehouse.

Per *Duke of Fife*, from Tacoma, Dr. J. Miner.

Per *China*, from Nape, Mrs. E. Witterich and Mr. Rothel.

Per *Hailoong*, from Swatow, Dr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Rev. and Mrs. Ashmore, Capt. Freewin and Mr. H. Freke.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. Bloom, Messrs. McCoy, Aetman, Nixon, Prescott and Paries.

Per *Arratoon Apca*, from Singapore, &c., Mrs. Fey, Mr. and Mrs. Wardle, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton and four children, Mr. MacNeilage and Asst. Surg. Haines.

Per *Kagi Maru*, from Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Crompton.

Per *Kohsichang*, from Bangkok, Messrs. Nixan, Heron and Förster.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dodson, Miss and Master Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. S. Pereyra and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Geo. R. Turnbull and Miss Turnbull, Misses May Brown and A. Benning, Capt. Jack Sutton and P. Radcliffe, Messrs. N. McGee, A. Forber, Moses, Ezekiel, E. C. A. Wallace, W. B. Walker, Murray Hendry, P. R. Grant, R. H. B. Michell, and Mercer, Mrs. Rika Tonaka, Messrs. Tsukahara and Ishikawa.

Per *Ballaarat*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Farnier and infant, Staff-Sergt. and Mrs. J. Biles and five children, Surgeon Carbery, Sergt.-Major Morgan and Mr. Corsar, from Marseilles, Messrs. O. J. Barnes, C. Laffrentz, Misses P. Doremus, Robertson, Perry, B. P. Gould, A. R. Welsh, T. Woods and W. R. Riddell, from Brindisi, Miss Onslow; from Bombay, Rev. Francois Mugica; from Singapore, Capt. W. G. Warren, Sub-Lieuts. Metford, J. Beyley, L. S. Biden and R. Eliot, Act. Bos'n G. Ford, Gunner H. Pawley, Ar-Engr. J. H. Apps, Miss Elliott, Messrs. Handelman and Geo. McBain; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. J. McGregor; from Marseilles, Lady and Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. N. R. Anderson, Messrs. W. Cowan and W. Paulini; from Singapore, Mrs. Handelman and two children and Mr. D. Carmichael; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Miss Robson, Mr. and Miss Peters and Mr. G. Henderson; from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Crofford.

Per *Perla*, from Manila, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Evenburgh, Mrs. D. Encarnaco, Miss Russel, Messrs. D. Pingdengolas, F. W. Horne, M. Stamfel, W. A. Orme, W. L. May, Kaysaka, Danasomnel and Rollin.

Per *Hamburg*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. A. C. Abs; from Kobe, Mr. O. Kemphorne; from Nagasaki, Mr. Th. F. Tamaye and Miss T. Takahara; from Shanghai, Mrs. Leigh Hunt and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grün, Miss Peaty, Count A. Buti, Lieut. Sawyloff, Messrs. von Wetsleben, Waidland, Mandl, G. Keenen, S. E. Beeton, C. H. Ashley, Bewiss, W. E. Southcott, James Hall, Daniels, John Thomas, A. G. Riches and F. Levi; from Yokohama, for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mitchell and Miss Elsie Morse; for Genc, Mrs.

E. S. Mason, Misses Evelyn S. Mason and Adele S. Mason, Mrs. Kruger, Messrs. M. Helbing, V. Voges, E. Gisling, Akin Taber, M. Ishiwaru and Dr. B. Asakura; for Bremen, Mrs. C. B. Clausen, Miss D. Clausen, Master V. Clausen, Capt. Hilmer, Miss M. Schmaedecke, Messrs. Andersen and G. Westling; for London, Miss May, Messrs. L. W. Wulff and Reimund; from Kobe, for Colombo, Mr. H. G. Imamura; for Port Said, Mr. Keller; for Genoa, Messrs. Alfredo Fiaschi and G. Salicciioni; from Nagasaki, for Singapore, Mrs. Noguchi, Mrs. Tsuruda and Mrs. Ofatyi; for Penang, Mrs. Tsuru and child and Miss Fuji Fujita; for Port Said, Messrs. Th. Gruner and Skrotzki; for Genoa, Mr. Ballestrini; for Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. Wellrose, Messrs. R. H. Powers and Raissis; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Messrs. H. C. Shipley and A. Kennedy; for Colombo, Mr. M. Ahmad; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Poate, Mr. and Mrs. Ghisi and children, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Welzel, Miss C. Pyne, Messrs. L. Froult, Atkinson, Hudson and family, W. J. Warmley, Gilles, M. S. Fong, R. Loeach, and Miss G. Losch; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Miss C. K. Murray, Messrs. R. P. Sanderson, McClure and R. J. Feldgate; for Antwerp, Mr. A. T. Ommundsen; for Bremen, Messrs. Thiele, F. Wilms, Schröder, Brinkmann, Jacoby, Randoek and Wolter; for Bremerhaven, Mr. H. Bornemann.

Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, &c., Misses Hubbard, Newton, Sutton, Molloy and Chelisa, Messrs. Graham, Bayne and Base.

Per *Kiautschou*, for Hongkong, from Southampton, Mrs. Whitby, Dr. and Mrs. Davenport and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Moule, Misses Darley and Warr, Consul G. M. H. Playfair, Dr. Kirkwood, and Mr. I. Lueders; from Gibraltar, Mrs. Crofts; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. L. Haeslop and Mr. Werner Haeslop, Mr. and Mrs. Melbye and children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Platting, Misses Dopping-Huppenstall, Gorden, Jackson, Lamb and Vuillamy, Messrs. J. Bosshardt and Bruno Botsch; from Naples, Dr. Cross; for Shanghai, from Antwerp, Mr. H. Reding; from Southampton, Miss Briscoe and Mr. T. C. Key; from Genoa, Mrs. Burt and children, Mr. and Mrs. Kingham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pownall, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Ryden and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tjellstrom and children, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Whitewright and children, Misses Bergin, Ruth Norman, and Albertina Nystrom, Messrs. Dresse, G. C. Dobson, Werklicher, Geheimer Rath Fischer, Gerichtsassessor Fischer, John C. Ferguson, Walter Feldheim, and F. J. Mayers; for Tientsin, from Hamburg, Dr. Krummacher; for Kiautschou, from Antwerp, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Andersen; for Nagasaki, from Hamburg, Mr. Charles Evers; for Kobe, from Southampton, Miss Makeham; from Genoa, Mr. Herm. Adam; for Yokohama, from Southampton, Mrs. Silver Hall and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Holme, Miss E. Griffin, Messrs. W. R. Bennett and Z. Ysada; from Genoa, Mrs. Ruegger Gramiger, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. van Gulp, Miss Carola van Gulp, Messrs. E. Becker and de Ryke; from Colombo, Hon. Charles Rothschild and Mr. Chas. Grayner.

Per American Mail, from San Francisco, &c., Misses A. M. Archbold, Janet Scudder, M. E. Gaffey, M. Johnson, and D. Varley, Col. C. Kitchner, B.A., Messrs. F. T. Gause, C. B. Ripley, and A. Bryson.

Per *Bingo Maru*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Shaw, Messrs. E. Campbell, G. Moule, A. Craig, A. D'Almeida, F. Crane, J. Freeman, C. Newall, McDonaldson, E. Neynerah, Briceland, H. Consteedine, J. Winnerah, and Miss Jones.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mrs. W. F. Stetson, Rev. D. C. Reugh, Messrs. Emile Pincherle, W. D. Hart, A. F. MacNee and H. W. Cunningham; from Victoria, Mrs. La Pierre and Mr. J. Blair; from Yokohama, Messrs. A. Brent and H. B. Darnell; from Kobe, Messrs. J. H. F. Peter and O. T. Ham; from Shanghai, Mrs. Stephenson, Messrs. O. Michael, A. Duncan and B. Roth.

Per *Eastern*, from Australia, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur, Sir Jas. Graham, M.D., Dr. H. B. Trench, Rev. C. H. Brown, Capt. Davis, Misses Ducker, M. Ducker, H. G. Long and K. Harper,

Messrs. J. H. Burrows, E. A. Burrows, W. Tangye, P. Simcock, B. von Nemedhy, A. Ireland, R. Ducker, H. Rephael, E. Raphael, D. T. Crosbie, C. L. de Quadros, J. D. F. Garcia, H. Busch, F. Donald, E. Christosoms, and H. Silbermann.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sydney*, for Shanghai, Lieut. S. Jones, Rev. Coster, Miss Ribeira, Messrs. A. B. Moss, A. F. Ribeiro, A. P. Pereira, H. Haardt, J. Devos, and J. Kent; for Kobe, Major Kosarva.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila, Mrs. C. F. Cor, Mrs. Moots, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weill, Miss E. Ber, Messrs. E. Ross, H. Drumm, H. B. Hanford, A. F. Bangham, J. H. Hall, D. P. Beebe, F. Oviedo, A. S. Mihara and T. Kawaguchi.

Per *Hakata Maru*, for Japan, Mr. D. A. Fowler, Mrs. S. Miura, Mrs. M. Tajima, Prof. M. Kuhara, Dr. F. Latsurada, Dr. T. Hayashi, Major N. Iwamitsu, Messrs. S. Ishiguro, A. Labo, A. Shirai, and K. Yamaguchi.

Per *Parramatta*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. J. A. Thomas, G. M. Maitland, E. Dunkels, W. Boolchard and Sergt. Lawes; for Brindisi, Mr. Wm. Rich; for London, Mrs. Cameron and infant, Q.-M. and Mrs. S. Phillips and infant, Sergt. and Mrs. Newberry and two children and Capt. Bowker; from Shanghai, for London, Mrs. A. P. Wood and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whittall and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cooper and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. McCarthy and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCarthy and child.

Per *Ballaarat*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Staff-Sergt. Hambleton and four children, Capt. Michael Kastner, Sub-Lieut. Elliot, Surg. Carbery, R.N., Misses S. D. Doremus, Elliot and Onslow, Messrs. G. M. Discombe, Geo. McBain and H. Davey, R.N.; from Singapore, Mrs. Handelman and two children and Mr. D. Carmichael; from Marseilles, Lady and Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. W. Cowan, W. Paulmi and Lieut. R. N. Anderson; from London, Mr. J. McGregor; for Yokohama, from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Crofford; from Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wyman; from Marseilles, Miss Robson, Mr. and Miss Peters and Mr. G. Henderson; from London, Miss Isaac.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, Mrs. Rena C. Sande, Mrs. J. Gonsalves, Mr. and Mrs. Nacan, Messrs. S. M. Offler, Day Mc Birney, C. J. Miner, John Stableford, C. Wood, Custo dio Golez, Leoncio Dionicio, T. Morita, Bension Kalante and P. Jabelana, Masters Alfredo Rodriguez and Talustiam Reyes, Mrs. Ishida, Mrs. T. Yanase, Mrs. S. Okada, Mrs. J. Taninaka, Mr. and Mrs. Nobata, Mr. and Mrs. Ikeda, Mr. and Mrs. Kumagaye and Mr. and Mrs. Furukawa.

Per American Mail, for Shanghai, Miss Mary Bloom, Messrs. W. E. Hunt, J. Conway and E. Carter; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Ishida; for Kobe, Mrs. Hayashi; for Yokohama, Mr. T. Wood; for San Francisco, &c., Messrs. Ashbel R. Welch, P. P. Gould, A. Cartier-Bresson and Victor Novello.

Per *Hamburg*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. I. Magill, I. Paris, and N. N. Poliakoff; for Colombo, Mr. O. Kemphorne; for Genc, Comdr. Sherbrooke, R.N., Miss G. Sherbrooke, Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dodson, and Capt. J. Sanders; for London, Mrs. Frank Morgan, Mrs. W. C. H. Hastings, Capt. McClure, Messrs. G. Kemp, I. Brown, H. N. Holton and James McLachlan; for Bremen, Mr. W. Hoppe.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. T. R. Costa, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. de Senna, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wardle, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. Porkowsky, Miss Heidelberg, Master E. Baradas, Vice-Consul Dr. Bernaner, Messrs. W. Riddell, N. A. Siebs, E. F. de Senna, F. A. de Senna, R. C. Wyse, McGee, Ashton, Warbarton, and R. C. Kadoorie; for Nagasaki, Messrs. W. Schwamborn, S. Yamamoto and A. Ishikawa; for Kobe, Mr. T. Arima; for Yokohama, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Giltzow, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Xavier, Messrs. S. Isukahara and S. Jose.

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Mr. Dryasdust's Ace of Heart's 11st 11lbs	1
(Mr. Crighton)	
Mr. G. H. Potts's Disgust, 11st 8lbs	2
(Mr. P. A. Cox)	
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Hyacinth, 11st 3lbs	3
(Mr. Pontifex)	
Mr. Moy's Blueberry, 11st 9lbs	0
(Mr. Schewind)	

Four ran. Hyacinth got away in the lead, the other three in a line. The field closed up coming down from the Black Rock, but Hyacinth still had a slight lead at the Village. Ace of Hearts, followed by Disgust, challenged in the Straight, and the former, under the whip on the outside, won an exciting race by a short head. Time, 1min. 37 2/5 secs.

THE JOHN PEEL CUP; presented. Steeple-chase. For all horses and ponies, weight as per 1901 scale with 5lbs. added. 1902 waleris, non-winners at this Meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Winner of hurdle race (No. 3) barred. Cup to go to the rider. Entrance fee \$10 to go to the second. From the Black Rock once round and in.

Mr. Cruickshank's Treacle, 10st 13lbs *	1
(Mr. Cruickshank)	

The Old Firm's Black Snake, 11st 10lb

 (Mr. Schwind) 2

* 1lb overweight.

Two ran. A most peculiar and amusing race. Treacle got away in the lead, but was chary at the hurdles, and threw his rider at the third. Black Snake completed the course, but came to grief at the second jump in the last round, and bolted. Mr. Cruickshank ran and remounted, but was thrown again at the same jump as before. However, the rider held on to the reins and got on the pony's back once more, finishing the race alone.

The VISITORS' CUP; presented; for all beaten Hongkong 1902 waleris, weight for inches as per 1902 scale, and for all China ponies, weight for inches as per China pony scale; waleris to carry 12lbs. extra. China ponies allowed 5lbs. Entrance \$10 to go to second. One mile.

Mr. R. Shewan's Eros, 11st 12lbs	1
(Mr. Crighton)	

Mr. John Peel's Belleva, 12st 2lbs	2
(Mr. Pontifex)	

Mr. Jay's Witzbold, 11st 12lbs	3
(Mr. Owen)	

Mr. John Peel's Belle Helène, 12st	0
(Mr. Ogilvy)	

Four ran. Belleva had a slight lead passing the Stand for the first time, closely followed by Bell Helène and Eros, Witzbold being some lengths behind. The field tailed out at the Bridge, but closed in on the leader coming down from the Black Rock. Bell Helène dropped away, and Eros challenged Belleva at the bend and took first place, winning in a canter. Time, 2min 1sec.

ANALYSIS OF THE RACING:

Below we give an analysis of the four days' racing, showing the successful stables and jockeys:—

SUCCESSFUL STABLES.

Firsts. Seconds. Thirds.

Mr. John Peel	6	4	3
Mr. G. H. Potts	5	6	6
Mr. G. C. C. Master	5	4	4
Mr. Buxey	4	6	0
Major-General Gascoigne	3	1	2
Mr. Dryasdust	2	2	3
Mr. Magpie	2	1	0
Mr. Carruthers	2	0	0
Mr. Wheelnut	1	2	1
Mr. Rags	1	2	0
Capt. Warren	1	1	1
Lt.-Col. Hughes	1	1	1
The Old Firm	1	1	1
Mr. Shewan	1	0	2
Mr. A. Turner	1	0	0
Major Gwynne	0	2	2
Mr. J. H. Lewis	0	1	1
Mr. Darius	0	1	0
Mr. P. A. Cox	0	1	0
Mr. Jay	0	0	3
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie	0	0	3
Mr. Fortesquieu	0	0	1
Mr. H. P. White	0	0	1
Mr. Caulfield	0	0	1

36 36 36

SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS.			
	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.
Mr. Gresson	10	2	4
Mr. Master	6	5	5
Mr. Cumming	5	8	5
Mr. Crighton	5	2	2
Mr. W. W. Cox	4	8	0
Mr. Reid	2	2	2
Mr. Crawford	1	2	3
Mr. Cranksbank	1	0	1
Mr. Gigg	1	0	1
Mr. Schwind	1	0	1
Mr. P. A. Cox	0	3	5
Mr. Owen	0	1	2
Major-Gwynne	0	1	2
Mr. Pontifex	0	1	2
Mr. Ogilvy	0	1	0
Mr. Caulfield	0	0	1
	36	36	36

[N.B.—The two hurdle races on the Off-day are not included in the above.]

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 2nd February.

NOTES IN BRIEF.

S S. Chinshan on her voyage from here to Amoy, struck "Boat Rock" on the night of 17th instant. She arrived safely in Amoy the following morning, having about 12 feet of water in the forehold, and was to be docked there.

A conflagration of considerable extent was raging at Hanpo, a great trading centre inland of Swatow, on the night of the 19th-20th instant. The fire originated in a native lamp-shop and broke out about 10 p.m. and owing to an entire absence of any means to cope with such an emergency, the fire burnt itself out by 5 a.m. It is roughly estimated that 100 houses have been destroyed by this catastrophe.

NORTHERN NOTES.

We have received the *P. & T. Times* of the 7th inst. We take the following items therefrom:—

Tientsin was to have a carnival on the 9th inst., at which the guests were to appear in costume.

The Peking Jesuit Fathers, who as a rule are exceedingly well informed, are expecting trouble of some sort before the River opens. To our limited vision, says the *Times*, the horizon is clear at the moment, and except from brigands and arm-bearing thieves we are at a loss to guess from what quarter trouble can arise. The brigand question is a more serious matter than most folk imagine, as there can be no doubt that thousands of the soldiers of 1900, who fled and deserted at the approach of the Allied troops, have taken to criminal courses.

Lieut von Mutius is now making steady recovery from the wound he lately received from a bullet at point-blank range, although he has been in some danger from haemorrhage. It is not generally understood that the foreign officers and civilians under the T. P. G. who have done, and are doing, such good service in suppressing brigandage take their lives in their hands daily, and run risks far greater than the average campaigner.

The greater British Missionary Societies have been in communication with Lord Salisbury on the subject of a speedy resumption of their work, which of course depends largely on a prompt settlement of their claims: his Lordship was at first somewhat obdurate, but a united and urgent appeal has now elicited from him a promise that he will use his influence to hasten the settlement in their cases. There is some reason for believing that the British Treasury intends to pay "death" claims, and those for insignificant sums (\$1,000) at once, but that payments for larger sums will be spread over a period of a few years, equal instalments being made yearly.

Our contemporary comments thus on the reception of the Legation ladies by the Empress Dowager:—The Court is back; it is showing

some tendency to new and better courses, and if the West and Japan are wise, they will encourage these new departures. This cannot be done by ignoring the chief personality concerned, and in this lies the whole and sufficient defence of the Legation ladies going to Court. Moreover, they cannot possibly do much harm, and they may do considerable good. We cannot think that the gracious lady who delivered the address was its author, or even that she consciously approved its terms. The tone and expression are obtrusively Pecksniffian, and redolent of "little Bethel." They wholly miss that dignified reserve which the occasion surely called for. Pietism, we do not say piety, is the poorest of substitutes for that simple dignity which ever accompanies the recital of unwelcome truth by gentle and considerate souls. To us the address is full of that vague suave cheap sentimentalism which, when expressed at all, seems bound to lose itself in mixed metaphor and sonorous nonsense. We should have preferred no address at all to an allocution of this type.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The following is the text of the Agreement made on the 30th of January last between Great Britain and Japan:—

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, being actuated solely by the desire to maintain the *status quo* and the general peace in the Extreme East, and being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, do hereby agree as follows:—

Article 1. The high contracting parties having mutually recognised the independence of China, declare themselves entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country:

Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically as well as commercially in Corea:

The high contracting parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by aggressive action on the part of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of their subjects.

Article 2. If either Great Britain or Japan, in defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other high contracting party will maintain strict neutrality, and will use all its efforts to prevent other Powers joining in hostility against its ally.

Article 3. If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other high contracting party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common with it, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article 4. The high contracting parties agree that neither will without consulting the other make separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above mentioned.

Article 5. Whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan their interests as above mentioned are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Article 6. The present arrangement shall come into force immediately after the date of signature and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years its intention of terminating it, this agreement shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either high contracting party shall have denounced it; but if when the date fixed for the expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall *ipso facto* continue until peace is concluded.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

Saturday, the Off-Day of the Meeting, saw the close of another successful and most enjoyable fixture under Jockey Club auspices. The weather was not quite so warm, and there were occasional gusts of wind that carried with them disconcerting little dust-clouds, but these inconveniences—and after all they were trifling—found ample compensation in the quality of the day's programme.

From the point of view of the man who likes variety in his amusements, Saturday's events were easily ahead of those of the three preceding days. They included a hurdle race and a steeplechase, and it is always interesting to watch a horse as it goes to come a cropper at the particular jump one has allocated for that purpose. The first race—there were nine altogether on the card—had eleven runners the biggest field of the day. America, restive as ever, got away first from a couple of false starts, and gave his rider considerable trouble in pulling him up. He was in the van again, by a good two lengths, when the white flag finally went down, but was beaten at the bend by Lucky Jim. The latter pony, however, found Shoji too much for him, and finished a length behind Mr. Master's mount, whose rider has been fortunate at the meeting. Ocean Queen ran in this race under the name of Sweet Nancy. Three started in the "King" Cup, Umpire leading all the way and winning in a canter. The third event was a hurdle-race, three running. Lady Mary led all the way round, and Mr. P. A. Cox, who has not had one winning mount, looked like "breaking his duck," to borrow a phrase. At the fourth hurdle in the last lap, however, the unexpected stepped in and spoilt Mr. Cox's prospect of a win. The weights in his saddle had been carelessly placed all on one side, with the inevitable result that the saddle began to slip right from the start and turned completely round at the hurdle mentioned. Mr. Cox went over Lady Mary's shoulder, and the horse tore along like a mad thing, running off the course by taking the fence and scattering the Chinese like chaff. A policeman tried to stop her, but Lady Mary cleared the fence again, and, crossing the course, carried away the rail of the opposite fence; she was stopped, unhurt, near the football field. The race fell to Runaway Girl, who would have won even without the accident. As the number was hoisted on the board, the band, by a strange coincidence, commenced the popular selection whose name the pony bears—*A Runaway Girl*. In the "Ivy" Cup, a flat race, Iron Duke got away at the jump from the other five starters, but was beaten at the Black Rock by Annie, who won in a canter. Five ran in the Kowloon Stakes. Bucephalus bolted twice and tired himself out. Lady Mary and Runaway Girl again met, and had the race to themselves. The former led right round to the Village, but that Runaway Girl is the superior pony was again shown by her winning in a canter. The Rose Cup was marked by the most exciting finish of the day. Ace of Hearts and Disgust challenged Hyacinth, the leader, at the Village, and the former drew out in front, hotly followed by Disgust. A hard gallop down the Straight, Disgust contesting gamely, was won by Ace of Hearts by a short neck. Only two started for the John Peel Cup—Treacle and Black Snake. It looked

like a disappointing race, but turned out to be one of the most amusing, at least, of the entire Meeting. Treacle, who was in the lead, threw his rider at the third hurdle, and bolted. Black Snake was taking the jumps very nicely, and looked such a "sure thing" that some eager backers could not wait for the finish of the race, and hurried off for their money, which needless to say, they did not get. Black Snake, at the second jump on the way home, came down with his rider, and went to look for Treacle. Mr. Cruickshank, seeing that his chance was not entirely gone, re-mounted his pony, which had been captured, and set off again to finish the race. The first hurdle was negotiated with safety, but a shout went up when pony and rider came down again at the identical hurdle that had been the cause of their previous downfall. Treacle got no chance to bolt this time, for his rider held on to the reins and crossed his back for a third time, completing the course without further mishap. When Mr. Schwind saw Treacle fall the second time, he sprinted for his pony with the apparent intention of paying back Mr. Cruickshank in his own coin, but the clean way in which the white pony took the water jump after being re-mounted led him to change his mind and take Black Snake off the Course. Mr. Cruickshank was loudly cheered on passing the Stand. The next race was to have been for mafoos, but they refused to ride because there was only one race and not two, as in former years—one for champion mafoos and the other a consolation race. In the last race Belleva got away with the lead, but at the bend lost it to Eros, who won easily.

Appended are the results, with descriptions and timings:—

THE MORRISON HILL CUP; value \$250; presented; for beaten subscription wagers 1902, weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies, during this Meeting allowed 5lbs. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. Five furlongs.

Mr. A. Turner's Shoji, 10st 11lbs (Mr. Master) 1
Major J. H. Gwynne's Lucky Jim, 11st 8lbs (Major Gwynne) 2
Mr. Jay's Witzbold, 11st 3lbs * (Mr. Owen) 3
Mr. G. H. Potts's Sweet Nancy, + 10st 10lbs (Mr. Pontifex) 0
Mr. Tremearne's Geisha, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Caulfeild) 0
Mr. Lightship's Seabreeze, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Mackie) 0
Mr. R. Shewan's Iris, 10st * (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Mr. Wheelnut's Vexation, 10st 7lbs (Mr. Reid) 0
Messrs. D. E. Brown and H. P. White's America, 10st 11lbs + (Mr. Crighton) 0
Mr. Hammonia's Pingpong, 11st 11lbs (Mr. Schwind) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Lotus*, 11st 2lbs (Mr. Gegg) 0

* 3lbs overweight. + 10lbs overweight.
† Late Ocean Queen.

Eleven ran. Two breaks were made, America getting away each time. Finally a satisfactory start was managed, with America once again in the lead, followed closely by Lucky Jim. The field tailed out coming down by the Village the positions being unchanged. America gave up, and Lucky Jim entered the Straight with a tidy lead. He was under the whip, however, and unable to hold Shoji, who won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time, 1min. 11secs.

THE "KING" CUP; presented; for all beaten China ponies; weight for inches—old ponies to carry 7lbs extra; unplaced old ponies during the Meeting allowed 3lbs; unplaced griffins allowed 5lbs. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Dryasdust's Umpire, 11st 8lbs (Mr. Crighton) 1

Mr. J. H. Lewis's Bulbul, 11st 5lbs (Mr. P. A. Cox) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pansy, 11st 11lbs (Mr. Master) 3

Three ran. Bad start. All were going easy passing the Stand. Umpire leading, followed by Bulbul and Pansy. This order was maintained till the Back Stretch was reached, when Umpire began to draw out and at the Black Rock led by three lengths. Nearing the Village, Pansy unsuccessfully challenged Bulbul for second place, but Mr. Cox's mount easily drew out and tied to take first place entering the Straight. Umpire responded to the challenge and won in a canter. Pansy did not finish. Time, 2 min. 52 2/5 secs.

THE "LUCKY" CUP; value \$50; presented. Hurdle race. For all horses and ponies; weight for inches as per 1901 scale with 5lbs. added. Non-winners at Hongkong 1902 Meeting allowed 7lbs. up to go to the rider. Entrance fee \$1 to go to the second pony. One mile and a half.

Mr. Cruickshank's Runaway Girl, 11st 4lbs (Mr. Cruickshank) 1
Mr. John Peel's Sweet William, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Ogilvie) 2
Mr. P. A. Cox's Lady Mary, 12st 12lbs (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0

Three ran. Lady Mary got away with a nice lead, and led over all the hurdles first time round, having soon after the start a lead of fifteen lengths from Runaway Girl, who was second. Runaway Girl, however, pulled up well, and had materially closed the gap when, at the fourth jump, Mr. Cox fell off—his mount, with hanging saddle, thereafter careering all over the field before being caught by a policeman; bad 3rd. Time, 3min. 21secs.

THE "IVY" CUP; presented by Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. For all wagers that have run and not won a race at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per 1902 scale. Hongkong 1901 wagers allowed 6lbs. Hongkong 1902 wagers allowed 12lbs. Placed wagers at this Meeting to carry 6lbs. extra. Entrance fee \$10 to go to second pony. From two mile post once round and in.

Mr. Carruthers's Annie, 11st 8lbs (Mr. Schwind) 1
Mr. Darius's Glory, 12st 4lbs (Mr. Crighton) 2
Mr. Tremearne's Geisha, 10st 7lbs * (Mr. Master) 3

Mr. John Peel's Belleva, 1st 4lbs (Mr. Pontifex) 0
Mr. H. W. Foxesquien's Iron Duke, 11st 6lbs (Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. W. J. Caulfeild's Blazer, 10st 8lbs (Mr. Caulfeild) 0

* 1lb over.

Six ran. Fair start, with Iron Duke in the lead and Belleva, Annie, and Glory, the winner of last year's Derby, following in the order named when the Stand was passed for the first time. Annie drew out in the Back Stretch and challenged Iron Duke, who was under the whip. Taking the lead at the Black Rock, Annie was in turn challenged entering the Straight by Glory, but won running away by four lengths; bad third. Time 2min. 7secs.

THE KOWLOON STAKES; for all horses; Australians and English to carry 11st 12lbs; Indian country-breds 10st 12lbs; Arabs 10st; winner to receive \$250; second \$5. Entrance \$10. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Carruthers's Runaway Girl, 11st 12lbs (Mr. Cruickshank) 1
Mr. P. A. Cox's Lady Mary, 11st 12lbs (Mr. P. A. Cox) 2
Mr. H. P. White's Bucephalus, 11st 12lbs (Mr. Crighton) 3

Three ran. Bucephalus delayed the start by bolting twice, the first time going right round the course. Getting away at last indifferently, Lady Mary made the pace, and at the Black Rock was leading by fully six lengths; Bucephalus was right away last. At the Village Runaway Girl reduced the gap separating her from the leader, and, coming up wonderfully on the outside in the Straight, won in a canter. Time, 1 min. 37 3/5 secs.

THE ROSE CUP; value \$250; presented; for all beaten China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; old ponies to carry 10lbs. extra; unplaced ponies at this Meeting allowed 5lbs. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. Three quarters of a mile.